

THE

SEVENTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR

Colonizing the Free People of Colour

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

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WITH AN APPENDIX.

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WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY JAMES C. DUNN.

1834.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

AT THEIR

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Seventeenth Annual Meeting of this Institution was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday, the 20th of January, at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the presence of a large assembly of visitors.

The Hon. JOHN CARLISLE HERBERT, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the Chair.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society, read the names of the following gentlemen, as Delegates from the various Auxiliary Societies throughout the Union:—

From the State Society of New Hampshire.—Hon. SAMUEL BELL.

From the Vermont State Society.—Hon. BENJAMIN SWIFT, Hon. WILLIAM SLADE.

From the Franklin County Society of Massachusetts.—Hon. GEO. GRENNELL.

From the Connecticut State Society.—Hon. GIDEON TOMLINSON, Hon. NATHAN SMITH, Hon. NOYES BARBER, Hon. WM. W. ELLSWORTH, Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT, Hon. JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON, Hon. SAMUEL TWEEDY, Hon. EBENEZER YOUNG, Rev. LEONARD BACON, SETH TERRY, Esq. H. WHITTE, Esq.

From the New York State Society.—Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE, Hon. CH. MCVEAN, Hon. DANIEL WARDWELL, GERRIT SMITH, Esq. DAVID BUSH, Esq. Rev. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, PHILIP VAN RENSSELAER, Esq. SAMUEL WARD, Esq. E. JENKINS, Esq. JOHN T. NORTON, Esq.

From the New York City Society.—Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D. JAMES STRONG, Esq. C. W. LAWRENCE, Esq. SILAS BROWN, Esq. G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq. ROBERT S. FINLEY, Esq. JOHN DUER, Esq.

From the New Jersey Colonization Society.—Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

From the Newark (N. J.) Colonization Society.—Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

From the Pennsylvania State Society.—ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq. GEORGE W. BLIGHT, Esq. JAMES BAYARD, Esq. WILLIAM H. DILLINGHAM, Esq.

HON. HENRY KING, HON. HARMAR DENNY, HON. T. M. MCKENNAN, HON. SAMUEL MCKEAN.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Union Society.—HON. ARNOLD NAUDAIN.

From the Virginia State Society.—Chief Justice MARSHALL.

From the Society of Canfield, Trumbull County, Ohio.—HON. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

From the Columbiana Society, New Lisbon, Ohio.—HON. JOHN THOMSON, A. LOOMES, Esq.

From the Washington City (D. C.) Society.—MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Esq. DR. THOMAS SEWALL, DR. THOMAS P. JONES, ZACCHEUS C. LEE, Esq. JOSIAH F. POLK, Esq.

From the Georgetown (D. C.) Society.—DR. JOHN LITTLE, ALBERT JONES, Esq. ROBERT P. DUNLOP, Esq.

From the Alexandria (D. C.) Society.—ROBERT JAMIESON, Esq. REV. ELIAS HARRISON, WILLIAM GREGORY, Esq. HUGH C. SMITH, Esq.

The Right Reverend WM. MEADE, D. D. Assistant Bishop of Va., the Rev. W. ATKINSON, of Petersburg, Va. and many other Life Members of the Society, from various parts of the Union, attended.

The Secretary stated, that, in consequence of suggestions from some distinguished members of the Society, and in order to leave as much time as could be left for the addresses which were expected, he should, in reading the Report of the Board of Managers for the last year, omit some of the least material portions of it. No objection being made to this course, the Secretary read the Report, with the exception of those portions.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. WHITTLESEY, from Ohio, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Report be accepted, and be printed for the use of the Society.

Mr. FINLEY of New York, then addressed the Society as follows:—

He said, the colony has already done much to arrest the tide of intemperance, which for 200 years has been rolling over Africa like a flood. The traffic in ardent spirit is a greater crime than the slave trade, because it supports the slave trade. He had seen the instructions of a slave trader to his agent, who was going to Africa. They were concise but efficacious for his purpose. He was to distribute freely, brandy, gunpowder, and fire arms.—This system the colony had done much to break up. Twelve years ago, not less than 5000 slaves were annually carried from what is now the territory of the colony. Now for 100 miles along the coast, a slaver dare not unfold his canvass. In the colony itself, the people have outstripped the most moral portions of this country, in the progress of temperance.

Still, the Board are not satisfied, but propose to make the reform complete. They have instructed their agents, in collecting emigrants, to form them into temperance societies. The New York Colonization Society propose to form a settlement on temperance principles, where they will permit none to go, who are not pledged to total abstinence, and whose moral character does not furnish a security that their pledge will be kept. A resolution is also under consideration in the Board, to prohibit the sale entirely in the colony, after the first of July next. And the only reason why they delay to pass it is, that they are not fully satisfied whether it will be effectual, for laws are of no avail unless sustained by public opinion. But they believe the temperance cause has made such progress, that the time is not far distant when such a resolution will be effectual. There are but three intemperate men in Liberia; and they are not intemperate to such a degree as to disqualify them for business. And it is the determination of the Board to press this subject, until not a single barrel of liquid damnation shall pollute the soil, sacred to liberty, to temperance, and to religion.

Mr. Finley, on concluding his speech, moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting considers the use of ardent spirits, and traffic therein, as exceedingly injurious to the interests and influence of the Colony of Liberia; and that the Managers be instructed to form, as far as practicable, all future emigrants into Temperance Societies, and to found all future settlements on temperance principles; and to do all in their power to promote entire abstinence from ardent spirits, as an article of use and trade, among the present settlers.

The Right Reverend Bishop MEADE offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the character of this Institution, as decidedly benevolent towards the People of Color in this country as well as in Africa, should never be forgotten; and that the principles of the Christian religion should ever be (as it is believed they have been) deemed essential to a successful administration of its concerns.

Bishop MEADE's remarks in support of his resolution were as follows:—

The resolution which I hold in my hand refers to that holy and benevolent spirit in which this Institution originated, and by which only it can be sustained and enabled to accomplish the noble object for which it was founded.—My remarks will be brief, as I would not interfere with those who are now prepared to address, I doubt not eloquently, this large and enlightened meeting.

Surely if ever there was an occasion, in the history of this or any country, where remarks on the subject of benevolence were reasonable, this is the time—this the place. I know there are some who wear the human form, that form in which perfect benevolence once instructed us, who sicken at the mere name of benevolence and philanthropy: but such cannot have assembled here this evening. There is here nothing attractive to them. But shall we not deem this one of the proudest days, when the Representatives of the American people grant their hall to those convened here from every part of the Union, to consider an object upon which the Supreme Being smiles—for a purpose so noble as that aimed at by the American Colonization Society? The object of this Society is to meliorate the condition of a portion of our fellow-beings, bearing the image of the Creator—afflicted, degenerate, it is true; but highly gifted, capable of improvement, capable of intense suffering or highest joy.

One reason why benevolence is a virtue, why Benefactor is the highest title of honour, is that there exists such reason for benevolence. Man, who so suffers for his sins, most contributes to the misery of his fellow-man.—To no being is man so unkind as to his brethren. “Man’s inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.” True there are hundreds of thousands who are glorious exceptions, who have hearts of love, who exercise themselves in schemes of beneficence. Does not this Society present a scheme of beneficence? Let us remember those who stand in near and dependant relations to us, and who have claims upon the best feelings of our hearts. We are conscious that we have not hearts of stone; yet many seem appalled by the great difficulties and embarrassments of this cause—they shrink from it as wild and fraught with danger. We attempt not to prove its practicability, as politicians are bound to do; we only advocate it as one to which benevolence owes much; and we ask, if the spirit of ambition, war and covetousness, has done so much, if desolation has overspread the fairest countries where the spirit of evil has walked abroad, cannot, shall not, the earnest spirit of benevolence, directed by holy religion, whose very soul is love, accomplish something in the cause of poor, suffering humanity? It has been said by some who think themselves wise, that as thunder, volcanoes, earthquakes, are necessary to purify the air, so wars and revolutions are necessary to rouse man, to call forth his energies and talents, or to sweep away a redundant population. The disasters and perplexities may be great, yet great nations survive the shocks. May we not ask, if the human race has sustained such calamities, if nations have not become

bankrupt by taxation for wars, may we not be permitted to hope that hereafter, in better times, the passions and energies of man may be roused in a nobler cause? And why should not the millions expended in wars be expended in a better cause, and all the feelings of our nature be directed to some nobler object? It is not for me to say how the great object of this Society is to be finally managed, whether by the General Government or by the State Governments. But, I ask, is it too much to hope, that, in better days, this great and wealthy nation of Christians will do something great in such a noble cause? If individuals of wealth and talents are responsible to God for a right use of them, must not nations be responsible also? Is not this nation, so rich in lands and men and money, deeply indebted to the Great King of Kings? Is it not indebted to the unhappy race, not amounting at present to hundreds, but millions, and indebted also to that unhappy country from which they or their ancestors were torn, and which now lies lacerated and bleeding at every pore? We are spending large sums for the benefit of the aborigines, and is it too much to hope that not only good policy, but national justice and humanity will urge forward the work which the Colonization Society proposes to the American people. I add but a single remark more, in which, I doubt not, all will concur! It is, that this is one of those excellent enterprises in which it is ten thousand times better, when undertaken, to fail, than to fail to undertake it. We owe it to conscience, to God, and to man, to go forward. We owe it to our children, our domestics, and posterity, to do all in our power for this cause, and to leave the result to an all-gracious Providence. But fail we cannot. We shall build Institutions of Freedom and Religion on the most abused coast on earth, and dispel all the darkness of Africa.

The Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE seconded the preceding resolution, and sustained it by an eloquent address, in which he maintained that the christian religion ought to govern the Society; that it was as proper that the Society should exert a moral influence to promote voluntary emancipation, as to induce free people of colour to emigrate; that the Society was most friendly to the slave-holding States, because it held in check the rash and dangerous schemes of immediate and unconditional abolition; that it was most benevolent to the free blacks, who must leave this country, or gradually perish from the land; and that the Colony itself stood an evidence that our conduct in their behalf, had been governed by the principles of Jesus Christ our Lord.—Several other topics were urged by this gentleman with his usual genius and ability.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq. of New York, observed—

He could not say how the Colonization Society stood at the South; but the fact is not to be concealed, that at the North, there has been, within the last year, some falling off in affection for it, and in contributing to its funds; unless indeed in those places where especial efforts have been made in its behalf.—The Society has been made, either by its own fault, or the fault of others, or partly by both, to appear to be friendly to slavery; or to say the least, the belief has of late obtained pretty rapidly at the North, that our Society is an obstacle in the way of emancipation, in the way of the precious cause of universal freedom. Now, to those who are acquainted with public sentiment at the North, it will be no news, that a Society cannot be popular there, which is suspected of keeping terms with slavery.

Whence, Sir, has this injury to the character of our Society come? Is the Anti-Slavery Society alone to be blamed for it? That Society has wronged us greatly, I admit. It has, unhappily, thought the destruction of our Society indispensable to the establishment of its own. The honesty with which it has thought so, I do not call in question. I believe that Society to be as honest as our own—as benevolent and as patriotic as our own. Its members love their fellow-men, and love their country, and love the union of the States, as sincerely

and as strongly as we do; and, much as is said to the contrary on this point, I have never seen a particle of evidence, that the Anti-Slavery Society meditates any interference with the provisions of the laws of the slave States on the subject of slavery. It alleges, and I have no doubt sincerely, that it is by moral influence alone, and mainly by the changes wrought by the application of truth to the conscience, that it seeks to compass its object. I wish I could commend its publications, as I can the motives of its members. Among its publications, are some admirable vindications of the rights of man, which cannot be scattered too widely and thickly; but no small proportion of them are ill-judged, rash, uncharitable and slanderous; and some of them cannot, in truth, be called less than incendiary.

I said that the Anti-Slavery Society had greatly wronged us. I believe that the wise and good among its members (and it comprises many such) are sensible of it. They have, to an undue extent, held our Society responsible for the speeches and acts of its individual members. They have, as it seems to me, with great unfairness, created a strong prejudice against our Society, by harping on the fact, that ardent spirit is sold in Liberia. My neighbours know that I am no friend to the rum traffic; and they, if no others, will attach some value to my declaration, that I have formerly, and now again since coming to the city, inquired into the measures adopted by our Board to promote temperance in Liberia, and can cheerfully say, that I approve of them. As to the attempt to suppress the traffic in ardent spirit in Liberia by law, this might, perhaps, be an expedient measure: but, surely, our countrymen should not denounce us for omitting this measure, until, at least some one of their own civil governments has set the example—the much needed example, I confess—of shutting up, by the strong arm of the law, the rum shops within its jurisdiction.

Some of the charges brought against us by members of the Anti-Slavery Society, and by the Society itself, make so ludicrously large draughts on the public credulity, that one can hardly notice them seriously. Such is the character of the charge, that 265,000 of those who are now slaves in this country, would have been free ere this time, had it not been for the influence which the Colonization Society exerts in favour of slavery. I need not detain you with the reasoning employed to substantiate this charge; for the reasoning which results in such a conclusion, cannot be very edifying. Another of their charges, that it requires the credulity of the Jew Apella to swallow, is, (I will repeat the precise language of the charge) that "all colonies on the African coast, of whatsoever description, must tend to support the slave trade." Even Liberia, Sir, that we so fondly hoped was doing something towards abolishing this most nefarious of all traffics—yes, Sir, the most nefarious, whether it be carried on upon the benighted coast of Africa, or, with still deeper criminality, within our own enlightened and gospelized land—yes, even Liberia is, under the new light, which the Anti-Slavery Society sheds upon this subject, a mere convenience to the slave-trader, and but tends to support his horrid business. The erroneous reasoning by which our opponents arrive at this conclusion, if we throw it into a logical form, is this: "the slave dealer, in prosecuting his traffic, makes use of such articles as are found in shops in civilized towns. But there are such shops in Liberia; therefore Liberia tends to support the slave trade." I have adverted to these charges, not to cast ridicule on the Anti-Slavery Society—for it is foreign from my disposition to do that—but to show that there is a spirit of defamation abroad against our Society, and that the public should therefore be slow to entertain accusations against it. It is evident, beyond dispute, that our opponents, in their eagerness to make out their case against us, and to make that case a strong one, suffer themselves to contrive, or at least to admit charges, which, as men of sense and candour they should be ashamed of and sorry for. But, Sir, this is not the character of all the charges preferred against us. I could wish, for our own sake, that it were. There are others, which we should make haste to plead guilty to, and to profit by, "*Fas est ab hoste doceri.*" The Anti-Slavery Society has told us some wholesome truths about ourselves; and I thank them for having done so.

I said in my opening remarks, that the belief is prevailing pretty rapidly at

the North, that our Society obstructs the dearly cherished cause of emancipation. I would that we had not given so much cause for the propagation of this belief. It is true that our Society is not an Anti-Slavery Society. Its Constitution, whatever some of its members may, in the capacity of its members, have unauthorisedly said or done, does not set up the slightest pretension to this character. It confines its regards to another class of persons than slaves: and they who denounce us for not favoring and promoting the emancipation of slaves, might just as well denounce the Bible or the Temperance Society, because they do not step out of their respective spheres of duty, to favor and promote the emancipation of slaves. But, on the other hand, we are not a Pro-Slavery Society; and we are not at liberty to give our countenance to the institution of slavery. If there are apologies for slavery, it is not for our Society to hunt them up. If there are efforts made for the abolition of slavery, it does not belong to our Society to oppose them. Our Society, by offering such apologies, and by opposing such efforts, has already cooled the ardor of many of its friends, and greatly multiplied its opponents. The objection to our Society is well taken, that, in some of its publications, it assumes the position that slavery in this country is to be opposed by indirect means only; and that in the Society—in itself alone, are these means to be found. This is no place for discussing the question, whether slavery is to be opposed in this manner only, or whether indeed it is to be opposed at all. But this is the proper place for saying, that our Society might as well abandon at once its expectation of continued support from the North, as to entertain the purpose of engrossing upon its own scheme, the whole sympathy of the country in behalf of slaves, and of making that scheme the substitute for every other movement respecting slavery. The North will no more bear to have this Society dictate the channel in which, and in which alone the compassion of its citizens for their colored brethren shall flow, than the South will bear to have the Society oppose the institution of slavery. We ask that the Society may adhere to its professed, its constitutional neutrality on this subject; and that, on the one hand, whilst it shall not denounce slavery, so, on the other, it shall not denounce any—not even the mildest forms of opposition to it. Such is, or rather such should be, the neutrality of our Society on the subject of slavery; that its members may be free, on the one hand, to be slaveholders; and on the other to join the Anti-Slavery Society without doing violence to their connexion with the Colonization Society.

But, Sir, I have another fault to find with our Society, and it is a just one. Our Society is extensively, lamentably deficient in love to that class of our coloured brethren whose condition it seeks to meliorate. These brethren number some four hundred thousand. They are scattered over our whole country. Every where the laws, the customs of society, the most unreasonable and guilty prejudices are arrayed against them. Every where they are persecuted and oppressed—as well at the North as at the South. It is the policy of my own State, as well as of other States, and its laws attest it, to keep this people vile; to withhold from them every inducement to well-doing; and, in short, to make their nominal freedom the most debasing and cruel mockery of real freedom. This is their present condition; and in this condition the American Colonization Society found them, when it was organized. It was in the pity, which this condition inspired, that I supposed the Society was formed. Surely such men, as Finley and Ashmun and Caldwell felt this pity—for nothing short of it could have moved them to give their names and their self-denying efforts to our cause. Now, Sir, what I complain of is, that we have not, as a Society, felt habitually and to the degree that we should have done, this pity for these unhappy fellow-creatures—these hundreds of thousands of free people of colour, who constitute the objects of the Society's regard. We have done something for them. Whilst I would be careful not to exaggerate the merit of our services for this people, I would be as careful not to say aught in derogation of that merit. Yes, we have done something for this wretched people, that will be remembered to our credit, when we and our traducers are in the grave. Liberia shall stand an enduring monument of the kindness of this Society to the man of colour, so long as the sun shall shine

on that endeared spot of earth—on that fountain, whence gladdening streams of intelligence and civilization and christianity are already beginning to flow out over unhappy Africa. But, Sir, we must greatly increase our love to the people for whom we have undertaken to provide a home: a home to which, I wish, from the bottom of my heart, they would all consent to go; but to which, the Constitution of our Society would not, nor would our interest nor our desires have them go, without their full and free consent. I am not amongst those who deny to our coloured brethren a perfect right to a home here; and I deeply regret that this right should ever have been questioned by any member of our Society. If suffering, and sorrow, and cruelly unrequited toil, can earn them a home in the country where they have endured that suffering and sorrow and toil; then is their title to a home here beyond dispute. Still, however, we think ourselves justified in entreating them, for the sake of their greater usefulness, and their own and our greater happiness, to separate from us. But let the separation take place in such a temper—with such forgiveness on their part, and such repentance and good works on ours, that our blessing can be on them, and their's on us, and the blessing of God Almighty on us both, in that separation. I said that we must greatly increase our love to this outcast people. Yes; we must convince them, as this greatly increased love would convince them, that our Society is maintained principally out of compassionate motives towards them. Let the members of our Society be prompted by a strong and engrossing desire to relieve their necessities and wretched condition, and their jealousy of us will cease, and we shall have their confidence; and then the free people of colour, instead of being, as they now are, almost unanimously against colonization, will be as unanimously for it. No wonder that this jealousy now exists, and their want of confidence in us. Our publications have given too much occasion for them. We have dwelt too much on the political and other advantages, that would accrue to our country—to the whites—from the removal of the free people of colour out of it. We have looked too much on this people as a “nuisance”; and we have been patient even with that most offensive view of our Society, which degrades it from its elevated and sacred objects into a mere “drain” for the escape of that “nuisance.” We have, in short, suffered ourselves to be too much influenced by a selfish and calculating spirit: and the best feelings of our hearts have not been as steadily and as strongly exercised in this enterprise, as is consistent with and demanded by its benevolent and holy character.

Another fault I have to find with our Society, and when I have mentioned that, I will have done with this ungracious fault finding, and will take my seat.—The friends of this Society do not give money enough. There is a great deal of talking for our Society—but that is a cheap commodity. There is some praying for it—and that does not always cost much faith and fervour; but there is very little giving to it. The friends of this Society profess to believe, that it is to be the chief instrument under Providence for abolishing the slave trade; for raising up Africa from her moral death; for ridding the precious institutions of our country of the greatest dangers that threaten them; and for hastening on that happy, glorious day, when, within the borders of our whole beloved land, no chain shall be worn, but for crime only. Now, Sir, do we believe, that these priceless blessings will flow from the operations of our Society?—and can we leave these operations to a stinted measure, for lack of the money, which, even as calculators, we can so well afford to give, and which the strongest motives that patriotism and philanthropy and piety can inspire, urge us to give? If we give to the Society one-half of our estates, and its great object is thereby accomplished, the remaining half will be worth unspeakably more than would the whole of our treasure, with that great object left unaccomplished. Our Society is now languishing for want of means to execute its noble design of establishing those institutions in Liberia, which are necessary for the physical comfort and security, and for the intellectual and moral culture of its population. We want that the coloured man should be attracted to Liberia by advantages for his elevation there, equal to those enjoyed by the white man here;—create those advantages in Liberia (and money, under the common blessing of heaven, can create them) and the work of emigration thither will go on of itself, and our Society may then cease from its direct agency in promoting emigration. Sir,

we must give to our Society double, treble, quadruple what we have been accustomed to give to it: and now let us signalize our present meeting by an act which will testify more unequivocally than any words we can utter, to the strong sympathy of our Society, with the free people of colour; by an act that will do more than any of our words, to put our enemies to confusion, and to establish our Society more deeply and widely than ever in the public esteem. Let us, Sir, not only pass the resolution which I hold in my hand for raising \$50,000 for the Society; but let us before the present week is closed, or, better still, before we leave this room, subscribe that sum; and when we shall have done so, we shall have given to our great and good cause an impulse which it will continue to feel for many generations after we shall have been gathered to our fathers.

Mr. G. SMITH concluded his speech, by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society do forthwith proceed to ask for a subscription of \$50,000 to its funds, payable in five equal annual instalments: and that this subscription shall be obligatory on those who make it, provided the Board of Managers shall, within sixty days, announce to the public that the amount is subscribed by responsible persons.

Mr. TERRY of Connecticut, moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Society is cheered in its enterprise by the beneficent effects which its operations have upon the natives of Africa itself; and the Society hopes to be the instrument of sending the Gospel and diffusing its light further and further into the interior, until Africa shall rank among the christian nations of the earth.

Mr. TERRY introduced his resolution with the following remarks:—

The design of the Society was well expressed in its Constitution. It was a Colonization Society, and such let it remain. It is friendly to all those institutions which adorn our galaxy, and dispense blessings, not only direct, but collateral. It stands on broad common ground. On this ground the North, South, East and West meet; operate on one common cause. But while as patriots and philanthropists we rejoice, we may be permitted to allude to another class, from which a large portion of our funds is derived; I mean the Christians of our country. I hope they will long unite with us in this goodly enterprise, so well adapted to extend the influence and the dominion of the Law and Gospel of our God.

Mr. CRESSON of Pennsylvania addressed the Society as follows:

He regretted that any thing had been expected from so humble an individual as himself, on an occasion which had induced so many of the distinguished friends of this glorious cause to assemble to give to it their counsels and their aid. But he could not hesitate to give to the resolution which he was about to submit, his humble approval. This Society proposes to add another regenerated continent to our globe, and 150 millions to the family of civilized men. Its objects are not confined to the free people of colour:—It stands on a noble platform. He did not doubt that its base would be broad enough to cover three continents, and that its pinnacle would pierce the heavens. It was an Institution founded not merely to transfer to Africa the free people of colour, but to extend peace and good will to men, and strengthen the ties which bind together the great family of mankind. This has been the effect of its influence in our own happy country. As in the Bible Society, so in this, we see the North and the South standing in kind fellowship on one high common ground. And its sacred influence has crossed and excited deep sympathy in the mother country, to which the resolution refers which I now ask permission to read to the meeting. (Mr. C. here read the following resolution:)

Resolved, That the establishment of the British African Colonization Society affords the highest gratification to this meeting; and that this Society will co-operate with the philanthropic in England, in measures designated to abolish the African slave trade, and introduce civilization and christianity among the natives of Africa.

He rejoiced that he had been favoured with the opportunity of contributing in some humble degree, to call forth the benevolence of Britain towards the children of Africa, and to strengthen the bands of love which should ever unite the mother and daughter. While he had suffered much in England by a fierce and well-organized opposition, yet, as an American Christian and patriot, he could only feel pain, that an American citizen should have dared, in London, to pronounce the Constitution of the United States the greatest outrage, the most high-handed villainy ever perpetrated. He was gratified to be able to state, that this Society received the approbation of the venerable Clarkson and the sainted Wilberforce. He said this, because pains had been taken to convince the American people that Wilberforce went down to his grave hostile to the American Colonization Society. I say (remarked Mr. Cresson) it is untrue. Three years ago, when in the full vigor of his faculties, he expressed his ardent love for this Society. Be it remembered, when his signature to the protest was obtained, he was on his death-bed, within a week of the closing scene of life.—And let it be known, that several who had affixed their names, struck them off from the offensive protest.

I trust that while this Society is actuated by love to Africa and to the free blacks, it will go on and confer greater blessings on Africa. We have already done much for Africa. The founders of this Society did not limit their benevolence to the free blacks, they embraced our whole country and all Africa in their Christian sympathies. I was happy to hear from a British officer, that not less than 5000 had been freed from slavery through the influence of our Colony. He had known 56 slavers at Cape Montserado. Ten thousand have probably been saved by our settlements, from hopeless bondage. There are many warm and noble hearts in England, that will co-operate in our enterprise. I trust that our success will add more largely to the interest now felt there, in our cause. Blessed day when our Institution was founded—not less that day when Britain followed our example.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. BACON, of Connecticut, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Society considers education to be essential to the prosperity of Liberia, and that the Board of Managers be authorized and instructed to adopt all necessary measures to secure its benefits to the whole colonial population.

Mr. BACON's speech in support of his resolution was as follows: This resolution (he observed) sets forth the true policy of the Society. All objections of any force, were concentrated in this, that we had never done enough to make Africa an attractive home for free men of colour, such as our own country is to the oppressed and degraded of other climes. Long meditation has convinced me, more and more, that emigrants should not be carried or sent, but drawn thither by cords of love, by the golden chain of hope. Nothing is clearer to my mind, than that \$30 expended in the improvement of the Colony, in supporting schools, opening roads, subduing the forest, surveying the lands, reclaiming its savage coast and making it like ours, will tell incalculably more upon our enterprise, than to transport free men of colour thither. We are represented by our enemies as carrying persons of colour to Africa, to drop them down there and leave them to perish, through ignorance and vice and the climate. We, who defend the cause, say, that it is not so; that our business is not transportation, but colonization; not to crowd an ignorant people on board of our ships, and throw them on the shore of Africa as a carman throws down a load of coal. I hope we shall more steadily hereafter aim at every kind of improvement in our Colony. Our disasters, I fear, have resulted from a departure from this as one great object. I cannot but think it a mistaken kindness to send 700 emigrants to Africa with our means in a single year. Had half the sum thus expended, been applied to the improvement of the Colony, our prosperity had been greater, our difficulties and disasters greatly diminished. I hope the contents of this resolution will influence all our proceedings in time to come.

The Rev. Dr. SPRING of New York addressed the Society to the following effect:—

Few considerations (said Dr. Spring) could induce me at this late hour, to trespass on the patience of the audience. But not a few of us clothed with the sacred office at the North, have felt it incumbent on us to stand by the cause of this Society at this crisis. It has been said, that the great body of our Ministers are opposed to the Society, and enlisted in the cause of abolition. I say the fact is not so. True, some beloved and respected brethren have so enlisted; but they are comparatively few. Our brethren at the South, may confide in the persevering co-operation of Christians at the North, in this enterprise. One fact, the overwhelming majority with which resolutions have been passed (recommending this Society as worthy to receive the charities of the churches on our national anniversary) in the highest ecclesiastical body of the church to which I belong, shows the position of our churches. There they stand, and there I believe they will stand. This Society is engaged in a grand effort to elevate the African race. The frowns of God, which have so long rested upon this people, will soon be converted into smiles. The great question is, how this object is to be accomplished? Not by giving the negro freedom on the American shore. Look at Massachusetts, Connecticut, or any of the New England States. The people of colour are there free; but more degraded than the slaves of the South. Freedom will not elevate the man of colour in our country. He must be a freeman under his own skies—must have something to do—to develope his powers—something to hope and to fear—or he will attain to no elevation of character. In the early progress of this enterprise, not a few had some hesitation on one point. They hesitated lest your Colony would be left without adequate Christian instruction. On this subject, I know you have done directly nothing; but collaterally, much. It is a delightful feature in your scheme, that you invite all Christian denominations to cultivate the field—the wide and promising field that you are opening before them. The Society gives the strongest encouragements to all Christian sects. I doubt whether the time has not come when more should be done to christianize the Colony. If this be done, the enterprise is in no danger. Every Christian heart here will say, let the spirit of the Gospel pervade all your African institutions. This is a vast enterprise. Patience and perseverance are demanded. Your object is to christianize the whole African world. Difficulties and sufferings are to be expected, endured, and conquered. Let the minds of Christians, of Statesmen, be kindled by the subject; and I repeat, that the friends of this cause at the North, will not fail to bear their part in sustaining it.

Dr. SPRING concluded by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the British and Foreign Bible Society, for a liberal donation of Arabic Testaments and Psalters for distribution in Liberia and its vicinity; and also to the American Bible Society, for the donation of one thousand English Bibles, for the use of the Colony.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN addressed the meeting as follows:—

Mr. President,—We meet under peculiarly interesting circumstances. The Society had almost struggled through the early prejudices that assailed it; and the public mind had become, not only reconciled, but enlisted in its purposes and plans, when new and unexpected opposition arises—much of it from its former friends and patrons. It is a striking illustration of the moral paradox, that extremes are often so near, as to approach almost to fellowship. While prosperity was crowning the labors of the Society—when the Colony was coming up, to a conspicuous rank among kindred settlements, and far in advance of most of them—when science, civilization and religion were setting a seal to this benignant scheme—when Heaven smiled upon it—and the good of the earth rejoiced in its success—of a sudden, the harsh sounds of hostility break upon us, and the Colony with its friends, its objects and all that pertain to it, is denounced as a heartless design to perpetuate slavery. Now, Sir, I propose to treat these adversaries, kindly and respectfully; we do not wish to disturb their opinions, nor, where they strive lawfully, to interrupt their operations. But when they, so far forget the law of Christian courtesy, as to impeach the motives of the Colonization Society, we must exercise the right of self-defence. To repel

injurious charges—to vindicate insulted purity of purpose, and re-affirm the beneficent tendencies of our enterprise, become high and cogent duties.

The friends of Colonization, in very faithfulness, cannot remain silent, and suffer this strange wildfire to run along the ground and consume and destroy the fairest fruits of a most blessed scheme of mercy. Sir, we owe it to these misguided men themselves, to interpose between them and their measures and save the country from their disastrous consequences.

Two objections have been, with many more, clamorously urged against the Society:—That it obstructs the progress of emancipation, and is cruel and oppressive towards the bond and the free. It is really difficult to treat with any gravity, so absurd a proposition, as the first of these objections. So far is it from any shadow of reality, that it is emancipation which chiefly supplies materials for the Colony—its best aliment is furnished here. The great majority of the colonists is composed of men, lately slaves, who have been liberated by southern proprietors, that they might enjoy the blessings promised to them at Liberia.

An obstruction to emancipation! What, Sir, to congregate three thousand colored freemen on the coast of Africa—to gather around them the lights of science and religion—to start them on the career of virtuous and useful enterprise, and open to their aspirations, all the avenues of honorable ambition. This, I should deem, Sir, would be the last spot on earth, towards which oppression would turn its concern, unless it might be, indeed, to blot it from existence.—Equally fanciful, is the charge of cruelty, towards the emigrants. The essence of the complaint is, that any should be persuaded to encounter the perils of seeking a new home in Africa. It is a sickly sensibility! *Seeking a new home.* Why, the whole earth is, at this moment, moved by just such a purpose—and has been from the beginning. Ever since the Father of the faithful left his own Ur of the Chaldees, man has been literally a pilgrim on the face of the earth. All the wanderings of his descendants prove it. How inconstant and unstable their abode!—and now how scattered among the nations! Sir, where would have been the triumphs of learning and genius in Greece and Rome, but for Colonization? The light of science owes most of its expansion to this oppressive emigration.

And when Roman glory declined, the Scandinavian birth place of nations, poured forth unnumbered hosts upon the south of Europe—while English history and the English language are full of the memorials of Danish, Saxon and Norman irruptions. And, Mr. President, who and what are we, but children of Colonists? Where, but for this, would now be, these broad foundations of national liberty and human happiness—these splendid creations of genius and science—where, the high hopes of fifteen millions of freemen? And as I look around me, I behold many distinguished Colonists—who, ten, twenty and thirty years ago, struck their adventurous footsteps into the rich forests of the west, and there planted the germs of liberty; and after training up other noble sisters to become members of our great confederacy, have come up, hither, to mingle their counsels and cares for the general welfare. Sir, if the eye could sweep the whole Atlantic board, from the ocean to the mountains, we should behold it alive with emigration,—multitudes urging their way towards the abundant rewards held out, to encourage and animate the enterprises of industry and virtue. Why, Mr. President, it is man's delight—his restless spirit loves it: and he would scale any barrier, at the promptings of curiosity, science or pleasure, that he might freely indulge this cherished propensity.

And to encourage our zeal and patience, we have the animating assurance, that the Colony, planted by this Society, has prospered beyond all example.—As one illustration, I have collated the prominent incidents connected with the Colony planted at Jamestown, Virginia, in May, 1607. It then consisted of one hundred persons—which number, before September of that year, was reduced to fifty—and soon after to thirty-eight, when a reinforcement of one hundred and twenty arrived. In 1609, a further addition of one hundred and fifty persons was made, and the Colony then amounted to five hundred souls. But by imprudence, extravagance and dissipation, they were reduced in six months to sixty persons: in 1611, the Colony had increased to two hundred: in 1622, it had become still more populous, when it was attacked by the Indians and three

hundred and forty-seven men, women, and children were destroyed. The company which had been chartered, was dissolved, and the Colony taken into the hands of the King—and enjoyed the care and protection of the crown. The venerable historian of those times, (Chief Justice Marshall) gives the conclusion of the matter, as it stood in 1624: "About £150,000 sterling had been expended in planting the Colony, and more than 9,000 persons had been sent from Europe to people it, and yet at the end of seventeen years, the population was reduced to 1800 persons!" While Liberia, with no governmental patronage, and without royal smiles or favor, against wind and tide, against scorn and prejudice, in twelve brief years, enrolls about three thousand souls.

Still, we hear, that Liberia is an hindrance to freedom. Sir, the cause of human liberty has never been more effectually plead. She stands, as its beacon light, for the whole earth. The wondering nations are turning their eyes towards the illuminated spot; and as they gaze upon its moral beauties, bright hopes unfelt before, spring up in the heart, that man's universal redemption is sure. Like the star in the East, which announced the Saviour to the astonished magi, it points to the advent of the same Redeemer, coming in the power of His spirit, to roll away the darkness of a thousand generations. Yes, Sir, there is hope for Africa. God, I believe, is preparing his way before Him. The harvest begins to ripen and the slumber of ages will soon be broken: and those beams of light that now refresh our hopes, will expand and spread through the Heavens, until they shall be lost in the splendors of an eternal day.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN concluded by moving the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That while this Society gratefully acknowledges the aid derived during the year, from various Auxiliary Institutions and friends of the cause, it is imperatively required by the present state of its finances, to urge upon them the necessity of renewed and still more efficient efforts to increase its resources.

Subscriptions were taken under Mr. GERRIT SMITH's Resolution, and the following persons subscribed the amounts affixed to their respective names:—

Gerrit Smith, of New York,	\$5,000
Elliott Cresson, of Pennsylvania,	1,000
Matthias Bruen, of New Jersey,	500
Richard H. Henderson, of Virginia,	100
Inman Horner, of Virginia,	100
Seth Terry, of Connecticut,	50
John T. Norton, of New York,	500
Benjamin F. Butler, of Washington, District of Columbia,	250
Mrs. Lee, of Washington, District of Columbia,	10
J. B. Bispham, of Pennsylvania,	100
M. St. C. Clarke, of Washington, District of Columbia,	250
Chief Justice Marshall,	500
E. Jenkins, of New York,	50
R. S. Finley, of New York,	500
Leonard Bacon, of Connecticut,	50
Z. C. Lee, of Washington, District of Columbia,	10
Walter Lowrie, of Washington District of Columbia,	500

On motion of Mr. GURLEY, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to GERRIT SMITH, Esq. for his very liberal subscription made this evening, and to the other subscribers, under his resolution.

After some discussion, the Society then adjourned, to meet at the Rev. Mr. POST's lecture room, at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21st.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the lecture room attached to the Rev. Mr. Post's church.

The Hon. JOHN CARLISLE HERBERT, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the Chair.

The list of Delegates from Auxiliary Societies was called over by the Secretary, and the following gentlemen answered to their names, viz:—

From the Franklin County (Mass.) Society.—Hon. GEORGE GRENNELL.
From the Vermont State Society.—Hon. BENJAMIN SWIFT, Hon. WM. SLADE.
From the Connecticut State Society.—Hon. WM. W. ELLSWORTH, Rev. LEONARD BACON, SETH TERRY, Esq. H. WHITE, Esq.

From the New York State Society.—Hon. CHARLES McVEAN, Hon. DANIEL WARDWELL, GERRIT SMITH, Esq., E. JENKINS, Esq., JOHN T. NORTON, Esq.

From the New York City Society.—SILAS BROWN, Esq., ROBERT S. FINLEY, Esq.

From the New Jersey Colonization Society.—Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

From the Newark Society, N. J.—Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

From the Pennsylvania State Society.—ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq., JAMES BAYARD, Esq., Hon. HENRY KING, Hon. THOMAS M. T. MCKENNAN, Hon. SAMUEL McKEAN.

From the Washington, D. C. Auxiliary Society.—MATTHEW ST. C. CLARKE, Esq., JOSIAH F. POLK, Esq.

From the Alexandria, D. C. Society.—Rev. ELIAS HARRISON, HUGH C. SMITH, Esq.

The Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D., Treasurer of the Society, made a general statement concerning the finances of the Society, the detailed exposition not being entirely ready.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. BACON from Connecticut, the statement was referred to a Committee, with directions to report to the meeting, to-morrow evening, on the state of the Treasury.

The Chair appointed Mr. BACON, Mr. GERRIT SMITH, and Mr. ATKINSON, to constitute the Committee. Mr. POLK of Washington, D. C. moved to proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business of the last annual meeting, and called up the project of a new Constitution which had been presented to it.

At the suggestion of Mr. TERRY of Connecticut, Mr. POLK withdrew his motion, in order to enable Mr. TERRY to propose a reconsideration of the resolution passed last evening, accepting the Report of the Board of Managers, when, on his motion, said resolution was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. TERRY,

Resolved, That those parts of the Report of the Managers, which refer to the administration and condition of the affairs of the Colony, be referred to a Committee.

Messrs. TERRY of Connecticut, McVEAN of New York, CRESSON of Pennsylvania, WILLIAMS of N. C., and CORWIN of Ohio, were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Mr. TERRY,

Resolved, That those parts of the Report of the Managers, which refer to agencies in this country, and to the transportation of emigrants, be referred to a Committee.

Messrs. WHITTLESEY of Ohio, BAYARD of Pennsylvania, ELLSWORTH of Connecticut, BROWN of New York, and FINLEY of New York, were appointed the Committee.

Mr. CLARKE of Washington, called for the reading of that part of the Report which relates to Auxiliary Societies, and said part was accordingly read.

On motion of Mr. GURLEY,

Resolved, That that part of the Report of the Managers, which refers to the Auxiliary or other Colonization Societies, be referred to a Committee.

Mr. CLARKE, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, Mr. GRENNELL, Mr. HARRISON, and Mr. KING, of Pennsylvania, were appointed the Committee.

Mr. POLK then renewed his proposition, which was agreed to.

Mr. S. H. SMITH, of Washington, D. C., then addressed the meeting on the condition of the Society and the Colony, and concluded by moving, as a substitute for Mr. Polk's resolution, that the consideration of unfinished business be postponed, and also the following resolution, viz:—

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed, to whom shall be referred the subject of the reorganization of the Society, and that such Committee be instructed particularly to inquire into the expediency of constituting an efficient Executive head for the management of the affairs of the Society.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then addressed the meeting, and moved, as an amendment to Mr. SMITH's and Mr. POLK's Resolutions, that the whole subject of those Resolutions be referred to a Committee.

Mr. BACON, BISHOP MEADE, Mr. COXE, Mr. JONES, Mr. GURLEY, and Mr. KEY, then successively addressed the meeting, after which the question on Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment was put, and the amendment carried *nem. con.*

The Committee ordered to consist of Mr. S. H. SMITH, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, BISHOP MEADE, Mr. BACON, and Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C.

The Rev. ISAAC ORR intimated his intention of bringing up on some future occasion, the subject of the relations of the African Education Society to this Society.

On motion adjourned till to-morrow at 5 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22d.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, at the lecture room attached to the Rev. Mr. Post's Church. Mr. JOHN CARLISLE HERBERT in the chair.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Mr. GERRIT SMITH, from the Committee on the state of the Treasury, made the following Report:

The Committee, appointed to inquire into the state of the Financial concerns of the Society, report as follows:

That the debts owing by the Society, now due, and that will fall due by the 1st of May next, amount to a sum varying from \$40 to 41,000.

This unprecedented and alarming amount of debt against the Society is accounted for, by the following reasons:—

1st. The rice crop in the Colony and on the coast generally, the last year, failed almost entirely; and by this Providence a considerable share of the Colonists, who otherwise would have been able to subsist upon their own means, were thrown upon the bounty and humanity of the Government of the Colony.

2d. The Ajax, which sailed from New Orleans with 150 emigrants, lost 29 of them by the cholera; was double the usual length of time in making the voyage; and arrived at the Colony with but two weeks' supply of provisions, instead of the usual supply for six months.

3d. An unusually large proportion of the late emigrants are improvident and reluctant to betake themselves to agriculture.

4th. In some instances, among the late emigrations, families without male heads have been sent to the Colony—and, in many instances, the great mortality in the Colony during the last year has deprived families of their male heads and left them to the humane and expensive provisions of the Government of the Colony.

5th. The supplies of the Colonial store have not been ample, as they ever should be. This deficiency, however, is not to be charged to improvidence in the Board of Managers; but to their pecuniary inability to do on this subject what they were very solicitous to do. This deficiency has made it necessary for the Government of the Colony to purchase at 1 to 200 per cent. profit, large amounts of supplies from merchants in the Colony and from vessels touching at the Colony.

In view of the existing pecuniary embarrassments of the Society, the Committee would advise, that the Society send out no emigrants the present year, unless under very especial circumstances, and where the Society would be put to comparatively small expense, in sending out and provisioning the emigrants.—To guard against such heavy embarrassments in future, the Committee advise, that the Society do never, except in the extraordinary cases above referred to, send out emigrants, whilst they are under a debt exceeding \$10,000.

The Committee hope that the Board of Managers, will, as soon as the means at their disposal will allow, so far furnish the Colonial store with goods and provisions, as to preclude the necessity of purchasing them on terms so disadvantageous as those above referred to. This necessity having existed for the last two years particularly, and which has been unavoidable on account of the large disbursements of the Society for the expenses of emigration, has swelled the debt of the Society to an amount many thousand dollars greater than it would have been, if this necessity had not existed.

The Committee are highly pleased to learn that the Board of Managers have adopted and are contemplating measures for bringing within ascertained and the narrowest limits the compensation made to the Officers of the Society residing in the Colony—and also for avoiding the surprise of large draughts upon its Treasury.

The reading of the foregoing Report led to a discussion, in which Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, Mr. GURLEY, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, BISHOP MEADE and Mr. POST participated.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE moved that the Report be recommitted to the Committee which had made it, with instructions to prepare a more detailed report. After some remarks from Mr. GERRIT SMITH and Mr. COXE, Mr. CRESSON proposed, as an amendment to the motion, that the Report be accepted. Carried *nem. con.*

Mr. TERRY, from the Committee to whom had been referred the part of the Report of the Managers relating to the administration and affairs of the Colony, made the following Report, which on motion of Mr. BACON, was accepted:—

The Committee to whom was referred such part of the Annual Report as relates to the administration and condition of the affairs of the Colony respectfully Report—

That they recommend the adoption of that part of the Report. The duties assigned to the Committee comprehend more than their limited time, and a single report of any reasonable length could digest and present. We are relieved, however, in this respect by the consideration that the whole is to occupy the attention, and will constitute the burden of the labors devolving upon the Board of Managers; and the Committee would have this Report so construed as not to bind that Board, although it should be accepted by the Society. Among other interesting topics the Committee recommend the following to the consideration of the Society:—

1. A frequent revision of the *Colonial Laws*. The wisest jurisprudence is always the result of experience, and must be founded on facts constantly developing themselves.

2. **The introduction of new Emigrants.** At present most of the new emigrants are placed together in considerable numbers in tenements, in the Colony, prepared for the purpose, called *Receptacles*, where they remain without regular employment during the six months, called the *seasoning*. During this period of anxious suspense it is important that their minds should be diverted, healthful exercise kept up, and that they be so separated as not to act upon each other by sympathy. These objects would be promoted by constructing and having ready for their reception cabins or small houses, built at a small expense and connected with small quantities of land for cultivation. Let them be formed into *Temperance Societies*, in this country, before embarkation, and made occupants of those houses, on their first arrival, and it is conceived that much human life would be saved. Further—each emigrant, thus located, should have a title, if, within a limited period, he should erect, on another lot, a similar house for the use of the Colony.—In this way a motive for industry would be presented to the settler, and new houses prepared for fresh emigrants, in perpetual succession, without charge to the Society.

3. **A House of Employment**, connected with a sufficient quantity of land for the occupation (under public supervision,) of the improvident and idle, may be maintained with great advantage to such persons, and promote the prosperity of the settlements.

4. An ample supply of merchandise and articles of trade for the public Factories so as to fill the market, would prevent the Colonists from becoming petty traders, and thereby promote agriculture.

5. The Committee are deeply impressed with the opinion, that the measures and expenditures of the Board ought to be directed to the improvement of the present settlements, in preference to enlarging them, until they shall present a desirable home for the man of colour, and draw him there at his own expense from a desire to become free and happy. Among other useful improvements may be named schools, a saw mill, and roads communicating with the interior.

Finally, the Committee would remark, that from the perusal of numerous and conflicting documents and communications, they have been led to the conclusion, that any Board, acting here, must, in order to well-directed effort, and economical expenditure, have a more minute and accurate knowledge of the state of the Colony than is now possessed. A commission of gentlemen, of business habits, sent out to make a survey and inspection, may bring back a report of invaluable use, unimpeachable credit, and that would form the basis of safe and efficient action.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Committee.
SETH TERRY, *Chairman.*

WASHINGTON, January 22d, 1834.

Mr. S. H. SMITH, from the Committee to whom had been referred the subject of a new Constitution for the Society, made the following Report, which was advocated by himself, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, BISHOP MEADE and Mr. BACON:—

The Committee, to whom was referred a resolution, expressive of the expediency of constituting an Executive Head of the Society, and a sketch of a new Constitution, submitted to the last annual meeting, recommend the adoption of the following, in lieu of the present Constitution:

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ART. I. This Society shall be called "The American Society for colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States."

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the Free People of Colour, residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. III. Every Citizen of the United States, who shall have paid to the funds of the Society a sum of not less than thirty dollars, shall be a member for life.

ART. IV. The Officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, one or more Secretaries who shall devote their whole time to the service of the Society; a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Recorder and nine other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the Society, at their annual meeting, on the third Monday in January, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

ART. VI. The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge the duties in the absence of the President.

ART. VII. The Secretaries and Treasurer shall execute the business of the Society, under the direction of the Board of Managers, the Treasurer giving such security for the faithful discharge of his duties as the Board may require. The Recorder shall record the proceedings and names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. VIII. The Board of Managers shall meet on the fourth Monday in January, every year; and at such other times as they may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

No officer shall vote on any question in which he is personally interested.

ART. IX. Every Society which shall be founded in the United States to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto, and shall be entitled to be represented by its Delegates, not exceeding five, in all meetings of the Society.

The 1st article of the Constitution reported by the Committee was adopted *nem. con.*

MR. GERRIT SMITH moved to expunge all the words in the second article following the word "Africa." After a discussion on this motion between MR. BACON, MR. BRECKENRIDGE, BISHOP MEADE, and MR. LOWRIE, the motion was withdrawn by the mover.

The following resolution was moved by GEN. JONES:—

Resolved, That the Report be re-committed, with instructions to report such alterations only in the existing Constitution as the Committee may recommend; specifying what part of the existing Constitution is recommended to be struck out, and what new matter is added.

Decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the 2d article as reported by the Committee, and that article was adopted.

The question was taken on the 3d article, and that article adopted *nem. con.*

The 4th article was read for the consideration of the Society.—MR. GURLEY moved to strike out the word "nine" and insert the word "seven."

GEN. JONES concurred in the motion to strike out, and moved to insert the word "twelve."

MR. LOWRIE moved that the question be divided, and the vote be first taken on striking out. Motions lost.

GEN. JONES moved to strike out so much of the fourth article as makes the Executive Officers of the Society members of the Board of Managers. Motion negatived.

MR. JONES moved to amend the 4th article by adding to it the following words:—

“Except the Secretaries, Treasurer and Recorder, who shall be appointed from time to time at the pleasure of the Board of Managers; and have their powers and duties prescribed by the Board.”

This motion was debated by the mover, **MR. FRELINGHUYSEN, BISHOP MEADE, MR. BRECKENRIDGE, MR. COXE, MR. GEKRIT SMITH, MR. S. H. SMITH, MR. BACON** and **MR. TERRY**; and was finally decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the 4th article, and that article as reported by the Committee, was adopted.

The remaining articles of the Constitution as reported were severally voted on, and adopted.

The question was then on motion of **MR. FRELINGHUYSEN**, put on the whole Constitution as reported, and it was adopted.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN moved that a Committee be appointed to nominate a Board of Managers and the Executive officers of the Society.

On motion of **MR. CRESSON**, it was resolved that the Committee which had reported the new Constitution be the nominating Committee.

MR. S. H. SMITH was, at his own urgent request, excused from serving on said Committee.

MR. CLARKE, from the Committee to whom had been referred that part of the Report of the Board of Managers relating to the Auxiliary and other Colonization Societies, made the following report, which, on motion of **MR. GURLEY**, was ordered to lie on the table:—

The Committee on so much of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers as relates to Auxiliary and other Colonization Societies would respectfully Report:—

That nothing has occurred to make the settled policy of this Society in relation to the extensive formation of Auxiliary Societies appear at all doubtful; or to shake our confidence in the belief that such an organization might be effected as greatly to enlarge the Society’s means of doing good. Nor is there reason to doubt, that whenever the Parent Society shall have corrected the admitted evils of its organization, and rectified the errors into which it has fallen, in the management of its affairs, that the same vigour and skill which will make all its other interests work right, will restore confidence to the Auxiliary Societies, and impart new energy and regularity to their operations.

So again, it is not, we think to be denied, that in most cases it is best for the general interests of the whole cause, that Colonization Societies in this country should sustain an auxiliary relation to the National Society; as in this way, there can be more certainly secured, unity of design and cheapness and certainty of execution. This, however, is a matter which cannot be enforced by this Society; but which must, from the nature of the case, be left to the decision of the other Societies. And we suppose, that whenever any other Society shall determine to act for itself, independently of us, but consistently with our principles of action in the great and common cause in which we are embarked, every motive of prudence, good feeling, and common effort, should impeach this Society to aid all others, and especially all American Societies, to the utmost of its power, both here and in Africa, and to co-operate with them all in the most cordial and disinterested manner.

Indeed the greatness of the cause we are united to advance, might seem too

immense to risk before the world, on a single series of experiments; and the issues too momentous to stake upon one set of councils; nor would our past history be, perhaps entirely conclusive, to establish any claim for us, on either head. On the other hand, our object being single, and most explicit, we are forbidden from touching questions, which other and independent societies have made, and may continue to make as the local interests or opinions around them may from time to time direct. If any Society see fit to countenance the use of any constraint whatever, to effect the removal of free persons of colour to Africa or elsewhere, it is manifest that such society ought not to sustain towards us an auxiliary relation. If any Colonization Society undertake to pursue as such a course, "looking forward to the extirpation of slavery," that Society ought not to be directly connected with us. For, however clearly we may assume slavery to be an evil, our action is only with the *free* man of colour, and with him only after he is willing to emigrate. While, therefore, the broad ground upon which we stand as a national Society, is ample enough to engage all our cares, it may not be an injury, indeed it may be of lasting advantage, to the cause and to mankind, that other Societies, occupying in some degree other grounds, should do it independently of us.

Nor does there seem much ground of apprehension in relation to this subject; for, in all cases, it is presumed that the agents of this Society will have as complete access to the people, for aid, in one case as the other; while the strong probability appears to be, that legislative patronage, if obtained at all, is likely to be based on the peculiar grounds assumed in each case, by the local Societies, who are presumed to act in accordance with the public sentiment of their relative locations, and who may and will doubtless, as they have already, take grounds which this Society will not be at liberty to occupy.

The committee therefore see no occasion to do more, than to express the confident hope, that a more full and energetic action through Auxiliary Societies, will be found to flow from the contemplated remodelling of the Society's affairs; and to utter the conviction, that with ordinary care and candor, no difficulty is likely to result out of the occasional independent action of other Colonization Societies. And, in this light, the subject is commended to the Board of Managers.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH moved the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Managers of this Society to possess themselves of the fullest and most accurate information on the following subjects, and to embody the same in their next annual report:—

1st. What number of persons have emigrated to the Colony in each year since the Colony was founded? How many of them belonged to the class of free people of colour? How many of them were manumitted for the purpose of their emigration to the Colony; and how many of them were recaptured Africans?

2d. What number of the emigrants, and of their children, have died on their passage, and what number of them have died in the Colony? Also, what proportion of the emigrants who resided North of Maryland have died, and what proportion have died of those who resided South and West of Pennsylvania?

3d. What is the whole population of the Colony? What portion of this population consists of emigrants? What portion of native settlers, and what portion of persons born in the Colony? Also, what part of the population is male; also what portion of the population is under 5 years of age—what portion under 15 years—what portion under 30—what portion under 50—how many over 50—and how many over 70 years of age?

4th. How many persons in the Colony are lawfully married: how many instances are there of intermarriage between the emigrants and persons belonging to the native tribes?

5th. How many have been convicted of crimes of a high grade; and how many are paupers?

6th. What has been the value of the exports from the Colony during each year for the last five years—what the value of the imports; of what have the exports principally consisted, and of what the imports?

7th. What have been, and to what amount of each, the agricultural productions of the Colony, during each year, for the last five years?

8th. How many of the Colonists are now worth \$5000 each, and how many

\$10,000 each, and what were these individuals respectively worth when they emigrated to the Colony?

9th. How many of the Colonists are Professors of Religion, and how many of them are members of Temperance Societies? How many of them are in schools, and how many of them can read?

10th. How many of the Colonists are agriculturalists; how many of them mechanics?

Resolved, That all the Reports, after the next Report, contain statistics on the subjects enumerated in the foregoing Resolution; that these statistics be such only as the history of the Colony, during the previous year, furnishes—but that they be more minute, than it is required they shall be in the next Report; specifying, among other things, what disease was the cause of each death in the Colony during the said previous year; in what vessels, and from what ports, and at whose charge the emigrants during that year sailed.

On motion of Gen. JONES, the foregoing resolutions were referred to Mr. GURLEY, the Secretary, with a request that as to those parts of them on which immediate information could be given by the Board, it should be given to the Society before the final adjournment of the present annual meeting; and that as to the residue, the information required should be given at the next annual meeting.

On motion of Mr. BRECKENRIDGE,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be directed to lay before the public, through the African Repository, a full and detailed statement of the origin, rise and present condition of the Society's debt, having particular reference to the causes and manner of its rise and increase—the times at which it has been increased, the individuals to whom it was originally, and is now due, and for what, in every case; together with every circumstance within the reach of their inquiries, here and in Africa, which can throw any light on this subject.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on the subject of nominations, made a report nominating as President and Vice-Presidents, for the current year, the President and Vice-Presidents of the last year; and the following gentlemen to constitute the Board of Managers and Executive Officers:—

Managers.

Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D.	RICHARD S. COXE,
Gen. WALTER JONES,	WALTER LOWRIE,
FRANCIS S. KEY,	Dr. PHINEAS BRADLEY,
Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY,	Dr. THOMAS SEWALL.
WILLIAM W. SEATON,	

Officers.

Rev. RALPH R. GURLEY,	} <i>Secretaries.</i>
Wm. H. MACFARLAN,	

JOHN UNDERWOOD, *Treasurer.*

PHILIP R. FENDALL, *Recorder.*

Mr. POLK nominated the following gentlemen as Managers:—

Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D.	REV. WM. HAWLEY,
JOSEPH GALES, Senior,	WM. W. SEATON,
WALTER LOWRIE,	Rev. J. T. BROOKE,
MATTHEW ST. C. CLARKE,	Dr. PHINEAS BRADLEY.
Dr. THOMAS SEWALL,	

Mr. CRESSON proposed to add the following names to the list of Vice-Presidents:—

JOHN McDONOUGH, of New Orleans.

Judge ALEXANDER PORTER, of New Orleans.

Bishop MEADE, of Virginia.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 5 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1834.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, at the place of the last meeting.

The Vice-President who presided at the last meeting being absent, the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY of Ohio, in compliance with a unanimous call from the members present, took the Chair.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Mr. SLADE of Vermont called for the reading of that part of the Report of the Committee on the state of the Treasury which relates to future expeditions to the Colony. The part required was read, and Mr. SLADE then moved for a reconsideration of the vote accepting the Report. A debate ensued, in which Mr. SKINNER, of Washington, D. C., Mr. LOWRIE, Mr. TERRY, Mr. WARDWELL, and Mr. BACON took part. The motion to reconsider was decided in the negative.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on agencies and emigrants, made a Report, which was accepted. The Report is as follows:—

The Committee to whom it was referred to consider the subject of agencies of the American Colonization Society, and also the subject of the transportation of emigrants, ask leave to report:—

That they have examined a printed report on the subject of agencies, page 11, of the 7th volume of the African Repository, and approve of the same. They would recommend to the Board of Managers to carry the same into effect, as circumstances may require and warrant.

In regard to emigration, the Committee having considered what is said on that subject in the present Annual Report, and as the same relates principally to matters of fact, they see no objections thereto. The Committee have no doubt the Board have done the best they could, under all the circumstances. In the present state of the finances and other concerns of the Society, the Committee would recommend that great caution be used in sending out emigrants; but that the exertions of the Managers be directed principally to restore the credit of the Society and provide for the welfare of those already in Liberia; and also when hereafter the state of the funds shall justify the fitting out of expeditions with emigrants, that the greatest care should be taken that they be provided with all the necessaries required, to promote their comfort on the passage, and after their arrival in the Colony, and particularly in regard to the important subject of preserving their health.

The Committee also recommend, that measures be taken to induce the Auxiliary Societies of the cities from which emigrants or provisions are sent, to appoint commercial Committees, whose names shall be reported to the Board of Managers, and with whom the agent shall consult relative to all matters of transportation of emigrants and supplies.

Washington, 23d of January, 1834.

Mr. BACON addressed the meeting on the condition and prospects of the Society and of the Colony; moved to reconsider the proceedings of the last evening accepting the new Constitution, and stated his intention to be, should the motion prevail, to move that the old Constitution be reinstated, and that such survivors of the founders of the Society as were, before the proceedings of the last meeting, members of the Board of Managers, be re-appointed, with the power of appointing their associates to make up the requisite number.

This motion gave rise to a discussion, in which Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. TERRY, Gen. JONES, Mr. BACON, and Dr. LAURIE took part; and in the course of which, Gen. JONES entered into a detailed

exposition of his views of the true objects and policy of the Society; and Mr. BACON, for himself and other Northern gentlemen, friends of the Society, expressed his entire concurrence in those views. The discussion resulted in the withdrawal, by Mr. BACON, of his motion to reconsider.

Mr. TERRY then moved to take up the report of the Committee on nominations.

Mr. POLK addressed the meeting on the subject of the nominations made by him.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN stated that Mr. UNDERWOOD, who had been nominated for the office of Treasurer, wished the nomination to be withdrawn, as he should decline accepting the office if elected.

Mr. TERRY moved that the question should be taken on the names *seriatim* of the individuals nominated. Motion carried.

Mr. POST, of Washington, D. C. moved to recommit the report to the Committee which had made it, with instructions to report again. The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. CRESSON,

Ordered that the report of the nominating Committee be recommitted to a Committee of five, to consist of one individual from each of the five agency districts. Ayes 19, noes 8.

The Committee was ordered to consist of Mr. BACON, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. CRESSON, Mr. GERRIT SMITH, and Mr. POST.

On motion of Mr. GURLEY, the report of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies was taken up. Mr. GURLEY and Mr. HAWLEY addressed the Society on that subject, and Mr. HAWLEY moved to amend the report by expunging the third paragraph.

Mr. TERRY moved that the consideration of the report be indefinitely postponed; which motion he withdrew at the request of Mr. GRENNELL of Massachusetts. After the latter gentleman had addressed the Society in vindication of the report, Mr. TERRY renewed his motion of indefinite postponement. Motion carried.

Mr. POLK moved that the Annual Report be accepted, but afterwards withdrew the motion.

The nominating Committee, who had retired for the purpose of preparing their report, now re-entered the Hall, and Mr. BACON, their Chairman, reported the following nominations:—

Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

The same as last year with the following additional Vice-Presidents:—

The RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM MEADE, D. D. Assistant Bishop of Va.

The Hon. ALEXANDER PORTER, of Louisiana.

JOHN McDONOUGH, Esq. of Louisiana.

Managers.

Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D.

WILLIAM W. SEATON,

Gen. WALTER JONES,

WALTER LOWRIE,

FRANCIS S. KEY,

Dr. PHINEAS BRADLEY,

Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY,

Dr. THOMAS SEWALL.

JOHN UNDERWOOD,

Rev. RALPH R. GURLEY, } *Secretaries.*

WILLIAM H. MACFARLAN,

JOSEPH GALES, Senior, *Treasurer.*

PHILIP R. FENDALL, *Recorder.*

Mr. HAWLEY moved to amend the report by adding to the list of Vice Presidents the name of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD of New Jersey. Motion agreed to unanimously.

On motion of Mr. TERRY, the question was put on the several classes, *seriatim*, of the nominations.

The report of the nominating Committee, as amended, was unanimously adopted, and the persons therein named, duly elected, according thereto.

Mr. GURLEY moved, but subsequently withdrew the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a code of laws to define the duties and govern the proceedings of the officers of this Society, and report the same to the next annual meeting.

Mr. POST moved that the Report of the Board of Managers be accepted with such modifications as the Board may approve, and that 10,000 copies be printed.

Mr. CRESSON moved an amendment, that the part of the Report which relates to Auxiliary Societies, be expunged.

Mr. BACON moved to strike out the passages from the words "while the Managers of the Parent Society" to the words "deserve the consideration of this meeting" all inclusive.

Motion carried. Ayes 12, noes 5.

On motion of Mr. GERRIT SMITH,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to make arrangements, if they can be made on suitable terms, with the Secretary of this Society, to secure as soon as practicable, the publication of the Memoirs of the late lamented Mr. ASHMUN, in the preparation of which it is understood he is engaged, for the benefit of the cause of this Institution.

Mr. TERRY moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be, and they hereby are, instructed and directed not to fit out any transport of new emigrants to Liberia, until houses shall be prepared for their reception, in which they shall be placed on their arrival at the Colony.

Motion not seconded.

Mr. ORR moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Society now determine, whether they will occupy the whole ground of educating emigrants to Africa, either in this country or Africa, whichever can be most effectually done; or whether they will abandon the whole ground to the African Education Society, except so far as may be essential to the general regulation of the Colony.

The consideration of this resolution was postponed till the next annual meeting.

Mr. FINLEY moved an adjournment till 5 o'clock to-morrow evening. Motion lost.

Mr. POST moved to adjourn indefinitely. Motion lost.

Mr. HAWLEY moved a reconsideration of the vote on Mr. Bacon's resolution, expunging certain passages from the last Annual Report.

This motion prevailing, Mr. HAWLEY then moved that the Report be referred to the Board of Managers, with authority to retain, expunge or modify, the passages referred to. This motion was carried.

Mr. CRESSON moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That CORTLAND VAN RENSSALAER, JOHN T. NORTON and ROBERT S. FINLEY, be hereby appointed a Commission to proceed to Liberia and its vicinity, and to submit to the next annual meeting the result of their inquiry.

Referred to the Board of Managers.

On motion of Dr. LAURIE the Society adjourned to the next annual meeting.

A true copy from the minutes:

P. R. FENDALL, *Secretary to the Meeting.*

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

President.

JAMES MADISON, of Virginia.

Vice-Presidents.

1. Chief Justice MARSHALL.
2. General LAFAYETTE, of France.
3. Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.
4. Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Lexington, Kentucky.
5. Hon. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.
6. ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. of Philadelphia.
7. Gen. JOHN MASON, of Georgetown, D. C.
8. SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of New Jersey.
9. ISAAC MCKIM, Esq. of Maryland.
10. Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.
11. Rt. Rev. Bishop WHITE, of Pennsylvania.
12. Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston.
13. Hon. CHARLES F. MERCER, of Virginia.
14. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Yale College.
15. Hon. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.
16. Bishop MCKENDREE.
17. PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. of Maryland.
18. Dr. THOMAS C. JAMES, of Philadelphia.
19. Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.
20. Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.
21. Hon. LOUIS McLANE, of Washington City.
22. GERRIT SMITH, Esq. of New York.
23. J. H. M'CLURE, Esq. of Kentucky.
24. Gen. ALEXANDER MACOMB, of Washington City.
25. MOSES ALLEN, Esq. of New York.
26. Gen. WALTER JONES, of Washington City.
27. FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq. of Georgetown, D. C.
28. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Esq. of Washington City.
29. JOSEPH GALES, Jr. Esq. of Washington City.
30. The Rt. Rev. WM. MEADE, D. D. Assistant Bishop of Virginia.
31. Hon. ALEXANDER PORTER, of Louisiana.
32. JOHN McDONOGH, Esq. of Louisiana.
33. Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHDARD, of New Jersey.

Managers.

1. Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D.
2. Gen. WALTER JONES,
3. FRANCIS S. KEY,
4. Rev. WM. HAWLEY,
5. JOHN UNDERWOOD,
6. WILLIAM W. SEATON,
7. WALTER LOWRIE,
8. DR. PHINEAS BRADLEY,
9. DR. THOMAS SEWALL,
10. Rev. RALPH R. GURLEY, } *Secretaries.*
11. WM. H. MACFARLAND, }
12. JOSEPH GALES, Senior, *Treasurer.*
13. PHILIP R. FENDALL, *Recorder.*

LIFE MEMBERS

Of the Colonization Society, by the contribution of \$30 or upwards at one time, to the funds of the Institution.

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Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, *Bangor.*
 Brunswick.
John Dunlap,
David Dunlap,
Rev. T. C. Upham.
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Rev. Mr. Guille,
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Friend Crane, *Canton.*
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 F. W. Steinbrenner,
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 Silas Brown,
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 W. Couch,
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 R. T. Haines,
 John Haggerty,
 Truman Roberts,
 James Boggs,
 C. H. Russell,
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 D. C. Porter,
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 Robert Dyson,
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 Rev. Nathan Bangs,
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 Matthew L. Clarkson,
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 George Gallagher,
 Anson G. Phelps,
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 Rev. S. H. Cox,
 Rev. H. Anthon,
 John M'Comb.
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Geneva.
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Fredericktown.

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Williamsport.

Jacob Towson,
 Rev. Isaac Kellar.
Hagerstown.

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 A. Fridge and William Morris,
 James W. M' Culloch,
 Nathaniel F. Williams,
 J. Campbell and J. Ritchie,
 Wilson Millikins and Co.

Amos A. Williams,
 Isaac M' Kim,
 John E. Howard,
 Robert Gilmore,
 Thomas Elliott,
 Alexander M' Donald,
 Thomas Tenant,
 Peter Hoffman,
 George Hoffman,
 John Hoffman,
 J. Oldfield,
 Mr. Von Capf,
 J. I. Cohen,
 Luke Tiernan,
 John Purviance,
 Richard Caton,
 William Tyson,
 N. Tyson,
 Andrew Ellicott,
 James Ellicott,

Hugh Thompson,
 John M' Henry,
 Philip E. Thomas,
 Evan Thomas,
 J. B. Morris,
 Robert G. Harper,*
 Robert Oliver,
 Roswell L. Colt,
 E. J. Coale,*
 John Barr,
 William E. George,
 L. P. Barrows,
 John Small,
 R. H. Douglass.*
 T. Edmonston.

VIRGINIA.

James Madison, *Montpelier.*
 Needham Washington,

Rev. Ezra D. Kenny, *Champlain.*
Fishkill.

Rev. W. S. Heyer.
West Point.

Lieut. Z. J. D. Kinsley.
Utica.

Thomas H. Hubbard.
Salem.

Rev. Dr. Proudfit.
Troy.

Jacob Merritt,
 Joseph Russell,
 Jedediah Tracy,
 Robert D. Silliman,
 John T. McCoun,
 Stephen Warren,
 John P. Cushman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. David Pots, Jr.
 Rev. E. F. Cumming, *Reading.*
 Peter Baldy, *Danville.*
 Rev. J. Nott, *Delaware county.*

Philadelphia.

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 Robert Ralston,
 Gerard Ralston,
 Mathew Carey,
 Elliott Cresson,
 Samuel Archer,
 Richard Dale,
 Rev. Wm. A. Muhlenburg,
 Rev. J. Janeway,
 Rev. Bishop White,
 Alexander Henry,
 Mr. Dandridge,
 Solomon Allen,
 Rev. Ezra S. Ely, D. D.
 Rev. Albert Barnes,
 Solomon Allen,
 Rev. Wm. M. Engles,
 Rev. Samuel G. Winchester,
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Danville.

P. Baldy.
Reading.

Rev. F. H. Cummin.
Abington.

Rev. Robert Steel.
Pittsburg.

Charles Brewer.
 NEW JERSEY.

Thomas L. Janeway, *Rahway.*
 P. A. Johnson, *Morristown.*

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Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen,
 C. H. Shipman,

Rev. Dr. Beasley, *Trenton.*
Elizabethtown.

Rev. Eli Mechlin.
Princeton.

Capt. R. H. Stockton.

General John H. Cocke, <i>Fluvanna.</i>	William Garnegy
Rev. John Cooke, <i>Hanover county.</i>	Hugh Holmes,
Mrs. L. G. Wyche, <i>Brunswick county.</i>	Oliver Tunston,
Rev. James Boyd, <i>Lovington.</i>	James Ship,
Edward Colston, <i>Berkley county.</i>	Nathaniel Burwell,
Hon. C. F. Mercer, <i>Leesburg.</i>	Susan Meade,*
Rev. Overton Bernard, <i>Sussex county.</i>	Miss Mary Meade,
James H. Marshall, <i>Fauquier county.</i>	Lucy Meade,
Rev. Z. Meade, <i>Albemarle county.</i>	Rev. A. Belmain,
	Daniel Lee,
	Mrs. Ann R. Page,
William H. Fitzhugh,*	Mrs. Norris,
Thomas Fairfax,	William Hay, Senior,
John Randolph, <i>Roanoke.*</i>	James M. Hite,
Hon. B. Washington,* <i>Mount Vernon.</i>	John Kerfoot,
William Garnet, <i>Essex county.</i>	James Somers,
J. H. Coke, <i>New Canton.</i>	William Mitchell,
	Robert Berkley,
James L. Lane,	James Davis,
Rev. John Matthews.	Stephen Davis,
	Miss Judith Blackburn,
George Carter,	Rev. Dr. Hill,
John Rose.	Hon. Robert White,
	Obadiah Waite,
	James Baker,
	Edward Smith,
	Joseph Fountleroy,
	Fielding Somers,
Rev. Charles Dresser,	P. Nelson,
General E. Carrington,	Mrs. Blackburn,
Walter C. Carrington.	George Burwell,
	<i>Powhatan county.</i>
Hon Hugh Mercer,	Wm. Pope,
Mrs. Louisa Mercer.	S. Jones.
John Gray,	<i>Petersburg.</i>
Mrs. M. B. Blackford,	Charles Bruce,
Thomas Buffington, <i>Guyandot.</i>	Charles Brewer,
	Rev. Wm. M. Atkinsón.
Norfolk.	<i>NORTH CAROLINA.</i>
John M'Phail,	Rev. J. Caldwell, <i>Chapel Hill.</i>
William Maxwell.	J. B. Skinner, <i>Edenton.</i>
Romney.	<i>Hillsboro'.</i>
Rev. John M'Donald,	Rev. John Witherspoon.
John M'Dowell,	<i>SOUTH CAROLINA.</i>
Rev. G. Lemimon, <i>Fauquier county.</i>	<i>Charleston.</i>
Joseph Cowan, <i>Augusta county.</i>	Rev. B. L. Palmer,
	Rev. C. Gadsden,
	Jasper Corning,
Colonel D. Bullock.	Thomas S. Grimke,
	William Smith,
	Mr. Poinsett,
	Mr. Gibbs,
	Rev. Mr. Payson,
	Robert Smith,
	Major Vanderhest,
	John Anson,
	Isaac Ball,
	William Clarkson,
	Charles C. Pinkney,
	Mrs. Russel,
	Rev. J. J. Roberts, <i>Edgefield.</i>

GEORGIA.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford,
William Walker,
Wm. Rabun, *Milledgeville.*
Savannah.

Mrs. Lydia Anciaux,
Rev. D. Baker.
Augusta.

Robert Campbell,
James Harper,
Rev. S. K. Talmadge,
George Hargraves.

ALABAMA.

Rev. J. Allyn, *Huntsville.*

MISSISSIPPI.

Hon. Edward McGehee.
Natchez.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Thomas.
New Orleans.

W. W. Caldwell,
Alfred Hennen,
Judge Porter,
Judge Workman,*
John McDonogh,
John Linton,
John S. Walton.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville.

Hon. J. T. Sanford,
Mrs. Hetty McErven.

KENTUCKY.

Rev. R. Ribb, *Russelville.*
Calvin Duncan, *Fayette county.*
J. H. M'Clure, *Newport.*

Maysville.

Rev. Wm. S. Breckenridge,
Rev. Edward Stephenson.
Danville.

Rev. J. C. Young.
OHIO.

Cincinnati.

Hon. Mr. Burnett,
Stephen Burrows,
Henry Emerson,
George Graham, Jr.

Cadiz.

Robert Hanna.

ILLINOIS.

Governor E. Coles, *Edwardsville.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.

Judge Cranch,
William Thornton,*
Henry Clay,
R. R. Gurley,
Richard Harrison,
Elias B. Caldwell,*
Rev. Luther Rice,
James C. Dunn,
John Coyle,

Phineas Bradley,
Rev. Reuben Post,
Walter Lowrie.
Peter Force.

Georgetown.

Mrs. Harriet B. Macomb,
John Laird,*
Francis S. Key,
John Mason,
J. T. Shaff,*
Henry Foxall,*
Richard Potts,
Rev. Dr. Wilmer,* *Alexandria.*
Monsieur Hyde de Neuville, *France.*
Rev. Jonas King, *Greece.*

ENGLAND.

Sir Arthur Brook.
S. R. Wiley.

London.

Mr. Canning,
B. Smith,
W. Alen Hankey,
Samuel Mitchell,
Baron Gurney,
Benj. Hawes, M. P.
J. J. Briscoe, M. P.
W. Evans, M. P.
Russell Scott.
Robert Barclay, *Bury Hill.*
James Meek, *York.*
Hannah Murray,
Nathan Dunn,
Wm. Smith, *Doncaster.*
Luke Howard,
Sarah Fox, *Wellington.*
Saffron Walden.
George Wyett Gibson,
Jabez Gibson,
Francis Gibson,
Mary Gibson.

Norwich.

Joseph Gurney,
Joseph John Gurney,
Jane Gurney,
Thos. Bignold,
M. C. Geldart,
Rev. Francis Bevan.
John Fisher, *Huddersfield.*
Gerard Ralston,
Judith N. Dillwyn,
Col. Perronet Thompson,
Robert Graham, *Glasgow.*
K. Bell, *Plaistow.*
Benjamin Hawes, Jr.
Thomas Hodgkin, M. D.
Thomas Catchpole, *Colchester.*
John Gurney, K. C.
Elizabeth Johnson, *Ipswich.*
Miss Prince,
Russell Scott,
James Douglas, *Cuvers.*
Ann H. Smith, *Olney.*

James Douglass, *Cavers.*
 Thos. Richardson, *Stanford Hill.*
 Martha Richardson.
 — Lane, *Frankfield.*
 Hannah Pease, *Leeds.*
 William Parker, *Sheffield.*
 Anne Dale, *Tottenham.*
 Devereux Bowley, *Cirencester.*
 C. Bowley,
 Thomas Brown,
 Ann Wilkins.
 Thomas Thornley, *Liverpool.*
 Henry Bromfield, *Cheltenham.*
 Robert Bevan, *Bury St. Edmonds.*
 Dr. Smith,
 William Harland, *Durham.*
 Dr. Fenwick.

Thomas Walker, *Stockton.*
 Ann Everard.
 Rev. E. Higginson, *Hull.*
 William Massey, *Spalding.*
 Frances Wright, *Bristol.*
 Mrs. Fletcher, *Bruce Grove.*
 John Williams, *Truro.*
 Sarah Brackenbury, *Lincolnshire.*
 William D. Thornton, *Scarborough.*
 James Kindall,
 Rev. G. B. Kidd,
 Rev. Benjamin Evans.
 B. Gibbins, *Birmingham.*
 IRELAND.
 Mary I. Lecky, *Kilnock.*
 Elizabeth Pike, *Cork.*
 Rev. Dr. Wall, *Dublin.*

* DEAD.

NOTE.—We shall be thankful to our friends to enable us to supply what is deficient, or correct what is erroneous in this list. Some may have been made Life Members by contributions to Auxiliaries, of which we are not informed. It is desirable that such names should be communicated.

ERRATA.

In Mr. Cresson's remarks, page xi, line 23, for "5000", read 10,000; line 24, for "56 slavers", read *six or eight* slavers.

REPORT.

IN commencing their Seventeenth Annual Report, it is the mournful duty of the Managers of the American Colonization Society, to notice that afflictive dispensation of Providence, which has removed from among them an aged and venerable Minister of Christ, who aided in the formation of the Society; and from that period until within a few days of his death, continued to share in the management of its concerns.

The name of the Rev. Stephen B. Balch, D. D., is deeply engraven on the hearts of the members of this Society, and of this community; and with it are associated recollections of a character in which were happily combined vigorous powers of intellect with all the christian virtues. In him, strict integrity and unbending firmness were softened and made attractive by candour, meekness, charity, and a simplicity that knew no guile. His consistency of conduct was remarkable; the feelings of childhood softened the rigors of age; and amid the trials to which he was occasionally exposed, his soul dwelt in serenity, and the light of an uninterrupted cheerfulness shed a charm over his protracted life.

In contributing to found this Institution, and from its origin to conduct its operations, Dr. Balch exhibited that enlarged benevolence towards men, and that confidence in God, by which alone individuals are prepared to engage successfully in enterprises difficult of accomplishment and promising their largest benefits to future generations of mankind. He hath entered into rest, having walked in his uprightness.

In the brief review which it is proposed to take of the events of the last year, the attention of the general meeting

is first invited to the expeditions which during this period have been sent to Liberia.

It was stated by the Managers in their last Report, that arrangements had been made to despatch an expedition from New Orleans; and on the 21st of April, sailed from that port the brig Ajax, (Capt. Wm. H. Taylor) with 150 emigrants; of which 102 were from Kentucky, 44 from Tennessee, and the remainder from New Orleans, St. Louis and Ohio. More than 90 of those from Kentucky, and several of those from Tennessee, were slaves manumitted, that they might proceed as freemen to Liberia. Of the whole number, only six were above fifty years of age, and but five between forty and fifty, and the entire company of the most respectable character. They enjoyed the best accommodations, and were accompanied by Mr. H. D. King, an Agent from Tennessee, who went out to ascertain for himself the condition and prospects of the Colony; and by Mr. A. H. Savage of Ohio, who has most benevolently devoted himself to the moral and intellectual improvement of the people of colour in Africa. Twenty-nine of the emigrants in this vessel fell victims to the cholera, (that had just commenced its ravages at New Orleans) in the early part of her voyage, which in consequence of delay, at one of the West India Islands, occasioned by the prevalence of this disease, was not completed until the 11th of July.

On the 10th of May, embarked at Philadelphia, for the Colony, in the brig American, Capt. Abels, a small company of emigrants mostly from the State of New York.— Among these was a venerable old man from Littleton, New Hampshire, who had for years been deeply affected by the condition of his African brethren, and anxious to visit them in the hope of imparting to them a knowledge of the true God.

The ship Jupiter, Capt. Knapp, sailed from Norfolk on the 5th of November, with 50 emigrants; 44 of whom were liberated slaves, most of them from Virginia. In this ves-

sel, went as passengers, Dr. Todsen, Colonial Physician, the Rev. John B. Pinney, the Rev. Messrs. Cloud and Laird, with the lady of Mr. Laird, and Mr. John Temple, a man of colour, Missionaries of the Western Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church; also the Rev. Messrs. Spalding and Wright, with their wives and a young lady as assistant, Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This vessel was followed on the 25th by the brig Argus, Capt. Peters, which, with ample supplies of goods and provisions, received on board at Norfolk 51 emigrants, 35 of whom were manumitted slaves, and nearly the whole number from Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia.

The Board regret to state that the health of the Colonists, particularly of those who arrived in the early part of the year, has suffered severely; and the mortality among the emigrants by the latest expeditions, has been unusually great. By the return of Dr. Mechlin to the United States, within a few days past, certain facts on this subject have come to the knowledge of the Board, which they deem it their duty to submit to the general meeting. From the Lafayette, Roanoke, Jupiter, American, Ajax and Hercules, were landed 649 emigrants, of whom 134 have died.—Though emigrants of no particular class and from no particular section of the country have been exempt from the fatal effects of the fever, the greatest mortality has occurred among those who had resided farthest to the North, and in the most elevated portions of our own country. The Managers have sought to ascertain the true causes of this heavy and unexpected calamity, trusting that they would be found such, as should not be permitted to weaken the efforts or dim the hopes of the Society.

Dr. Todsen, a Physician of much experience in the diseases of the African climate, deemed it necessary in the spring, for the benefit of his health, to visit the United States; and in the course of the summer, Dr. Hall, his only associate in medical practice, returned to this country for a similar

purpose. The duties of Physician for the whole Colony were thus thrown upon the Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, who, owing to toils and exposures during a visit to Grand Bassa, had suffered severely under repeated attacks of disease, and now while the sick were widely separated from each other, many of them at Caldwell, nine miles from Monrovia, found it impossible, even had all other concerns been neglected, to attend duly to their necessities. The emigrants from the most southern States felt confident that they would remain unharmed, and therefore unnecessarily exposed themselves to the various exciting causes of the fever, and when seized by it, relied for remedies rather upon the judgment of some of their own number, than upon the advice of those whose experience would have proved a far safer guide.

The loss of so many lives, is then, in the opinion of the Board, to be attributed rather to the extraordinary unhealthiness of the season, the want of medical aid, and the incautiousness and use of improper medicines on the part of the emigrants, than to the general and permanent character of the climate.

The Managers are confirmed in this opinion, by the colonial census, just received, which, though certainly unfavourable to the health of the Colony, will not induce those to despair of success, who are familiar with the history of Colonization. The number which had been sent to the Colony before the arrival of the expeditions above mentioned as so severely afflicted, was 1872 persons; and the actual population of the Colony (not including the recaptured Africans) in 1832, 1697. The whole number of emigrants, including the expeditions of last year, and the recaptured Africans, (a part of whom only were removed from this country) has been 3123, while the present population of the Colony is stated to be 2816. About fifty of the Colonists are believed to have been absent in the country, at the time this census was taken. Now it should not be forgotten, that the early emigrants were exposed to al-

most every variety of hardship and suffering; that several fell in a contest with the natives; that from twenty to fifty at least have returned; that some have perished by disasters upon the rivers and at sea; that all have had to contend with difficulties inseparable from their enterprise in an untried climate and on a distant and uncultivated shore; and finally, that neither the information nor the pecuniary means of the Society, have at all times been such as to enable it adequately to fulfil the dictates of its own benevolence.

While the facts just stated, must excite painful emotions in the breast of every member of this Society,—while all will feel that human life is not to be wantonly exposed or lightly regarded; neither, the Managers may be permitted to say, on account of ordinary or temporary calamities, should a great cause, undertaken from the purest motives and for purposes of large and lasting good to mankind, be abandoned. The history of Colonization in America, proves how impotent were events, in themselves most afflictive and disheartening, to arrest the progress of settlements founded by men who grew wise in adversity, and gathered resolution and strength from defeat. The genius of our nation, sprung from the colonies of Plymouth and Jamestown, rebukes the despondency which would augur destruction to Liberia, because dark clouds have hung over it and many valuable lives perished in laying its foundations. Nearly one half the first Plymouth emigrants died in the course of four months. The first three attempts to plant a Colony in Virginia totally failed. In six months, ninety of the one hundred settlers who first landed at Jamestown died. Subsequently in the same brief period, the inhabitants of this Colony were reduced from five hundred to sixty; and long after, when £150,000 had been expended on that Colony, and nine thousand people had been sent thither, its population amounted to but 1800 souls.—It is the opinion of Dr. Mechlin, that the settlement just commenced at Grand Bassa, is more favourable to health

than Monrovia; and that future emigrants should be first sent to that place. It is stated that, at a small expense, a road might be opened to the distance of fifty miles in the interior, where the elevation of the country affords reason to believe, there exist few if any unusual causes of disease. The removal of emigrants thither, would probably conduce not only to their health, but to their more industrious and successful cultivation of the soil. It has been observed, that the natives from the upper country, are somewhat affected by the climate of the coast; yet the natives of the coast have vigorous constitutions and enjoy the best health. This fact shows, that whatever may be the results of further inquiries and experience in regard to the dangers to which emigrants from this country may be exposed, the Colony of Liberia will increase; and if more slowly, yet surely confer on Africa the blessings it is designed to bestow.

A very valuable tract of country at Grand Bassa, lying between the central trunk south-eastern branch of St. John's river, the latter known by the name of Benson's river, and extending fifteen miles into the interior, containing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred square miles of the best land, with two eligible mill-seats, and abounding in valuable timber, has, since the last anniversary, through the earnest and well-directed efforts of the Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, been added to the territory of the Colony. He remarks,—“For fertility of soil, and the facilities for procuring articles of trade and subsistence, I know of no place within our limits, that can compare with the country in the vicinity of St. John's river.” On the tract of land purchased by the same gentleman, on the Little Bassa side of St. John's river, about one hundred and fifty emigrants established themselves early in the year, and have already built houses, enclosed their lots, and made encouraging progress in agricultural improvements. The town which has been commenced, commands a fine view of the ocean, and is called Edina, in honor of the liberality of the citizens of Edinburgh, in Scotland.

Provisions are much cheaper at Grand Bassa than at Monrovia: the St. John's river abounds in fish; and Indian corn, and a great variety of vegetables may be successfully cultivated. One of the native chiefs desired that his town might be included within the limits of the settlement, so that he might share in the privileges while he obeyed the laws of the Colony. The natives in the vicinity of Edina manifest the most friendly disposition, and several of the Bassa chiefs have expressed their willingness to make grants of land to the Society. The proprietor of a tract (four or five miles south of the mouth of the St. John's river, forming an admirable harbour, in which ships may anchor, and boats land their cargoes safely, at all seasons), who, until recently, refused to cede any portion of it, has become so well convinced of the advantages he may derive from a civilized settlement, as to invite the Colonial Agent to select and purchase any part of his territory; and it is the purpose of the Board to secure, as soon as possible, the benefits of this proposition.

The commercial prosperity of the Colony, has continued to increase; and the Managers have only to regret that the immediate gains of trade are too generally preferred to the slower but surer profits of agricultural labour. Several vessels have been built at the Colony: the Liberia Herald gives a list of sixty to seventy arrivals in the course of the last eight months; and measures have been taken to explore the country with the view of establishing commercial connexions with the powerful tribes of the interior.

The Managers state with regret, that the hopes expressed by them in their last Report, in regard to agriculture, have not been fully realized. They have deemed a vigorous cultivation of this great interest essential to the common prosperity, the durable independence of the Colony. They have instructed their Agent, and urged the settlers to consider it of primary importance; and premiums have been offered to encourage agricultural industry and enterprise. But the temptations to indolence and trade with

the natives, and in some instances the pressure of daily want, not to be satisfied with future relief, have overcome all opposing inclinations. The Managers still hope that what could not be done by argument, may be done by example. Some of the most respectable emigrants from Charleston, have wisely resolved to devote themselves to agriculture, and have formed themselves into a company, that they may prosecute it with the more energy and success. Under date of August 1st, the Rev. Colston M. Waring writes: "Though I am not a farmer, I have cultivated six acres of coffee; and have this season planted five acres more; and am planting besides, yams, and an ample supply of vegetables. I feel very sanguine that my example will be followed by many in the culture of coffee and other articles." The farms of the recaptured Africans, have well rewarded their labours; and the emigrants at Edina seem disposed to rely mainly upon their labours as husbandmen, for the means of subsistence and prosperity. The demand for mechanical labour in the Colony, is great; and those who perform it, receive a liberal compensation.

The cause of education is making progress; nearly all the settlers wish their children to enjoy its advantages, and the common schools, six in number, (three of them sustained by a benevolent society of ladies in Philadelphia) are well conducted and attended. The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Massachusetts, appropriated early in the year, \$1,000 towards the establishment and support of a school, with two teachers, to be called the Massachusetts Colonial Free School. Ample and judicious regulations have been drawn up by that Society, for the management of this school, which is to be under the immediate control of a committee consisting of the Colonial Agent or the Mayor of Monrovia, and two other persons, to be annually elected by the citizens of the Colony; and it is expected soon to be in operation. The Managers are pleased to learn that Mr. A. H. [Savage, who has entered upon a

course of benevolent action in the Colony, designs to commence a manual labour school at Millsburg; and his estimable character and practical knowledge, give reason to conclude, that it will be so conducted as to prove of large and extensive utility. Many of the ladies of New York, of different denominations, have united to form a Society for the promotion of education in Liberia. It is proposed, by forming associations in the different churches, to raise in each church a sum adequate to the support of a single teacher. Several teachers have already offered their services, and the means for the support of some of them, are already pledged. The scheme excites much interest, and it is hoped that many churches will engage in this work of benevolence and mercy.

The High School or Seminary, proposed by Henry Sheldon, Esq. of New York, whose munificent donation of \$2,000 as the commencement of a permanent fund for its support, was mentioned at the last anniversary, has not yet been founded. As such an Institution would greatly promote the cause of letters and religion in Africa, the Managers trust their countrymen will not deny the means for its adequate endowment.

The Managers can add little to the statements in their last Report, in regard to the moral and religious interests of the Colony. The number of churches or meeting-houses in the various settlements, is nine; the Sabbath and public worship are well observed; many of the recaptured Africans have united themselves to the church; and the christian community have manifested a desire to impart religious knowledge to the African tribes. In May last, the Board of Missions of the Baptist Church in Monrovia, appointed Adam W. Anderson a Missionary for one year, among the Vye people at Cape Mount, and instructed him not only to preach the Gospel to the adults of this tribe, but to teach the English language to their children.

All the native Africans in the neighbourhood of the Colony, are prepared to receive instruction in letters, the

arts and christianity; and many of the chiefs have offered to make grants of lands, on the simple condition, that their youth shall enjoy the advantages of an English education. Thousands of human beings, debased in intellect and darkly bound in vice, invoke the spirit of missionary enterprise to extend its triumphs over an almost unlimited field; and in their characters renovated, and lives purified by its influence, to find for every labour and sacrifice, an ample and durable reward.

The Managers have been gratified to observe among Christians of various denominations, both in this country and Great Britain, a growing concern to civilize the manners and enlighten the minds of the people of Africa. They have rejoiced that all associations designed for the benefit of uncivilized men, might derive aid from Liberia in their merciful efforts to rescue this people from their degrading superstitions, their odious customs, and that traffic which has cursed their race, and to bring them under the dominion of knowledge, reason and the all-gracious power of divine truth.

The departure for the Colony of two Missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Cox under the authority of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Pinney under that of the Western Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was mentioned in the last Report. Mr. Pinney having visited several places on the coast and in the interior, and made arrangements for the vigorous prosecution of his work, returned to this country in the spring, to strengthen his impaired health, make report of his prospects, and obtain associates in his enterprise. His statements excited deep interest in many churches; and with four individuals as assistants in the same cause, he sailed for the Colony on the 5th of November.

After a voyage of four months, having touched at the Cape de Verds, Bathurst in the Gambia, and Sierra Leone, the Rev. Melville B. Cox, the first Methodist Missionary to Africa, on the 11th of March, arrived at Monrovia.—

His health had long been feeble, and on the 21st of July, after a lingering illness, he resigned his soul to God. He had conferred with many intelligent and religious men at the English colonies, acquired valuable information, comprehensively and judiciously surveyed the wide field before him, and adopted the largest plans of usefulness. His intellectual strength and activity—his zeal, charity and apostolic devotion, qualified him for great achievements; and though fallen when his armour was just put on for the conflict, he speaks to the church and her elect host, to follow him, in the words ordered by him to be engraved on his monument—“Let thousands fall before Africa be abandoned.” Animated by his spirit and moved by his example, two Missionaries, with their wives, and a young lady as teacher, of the same denomination, have just gone to occupy the station which he occupied; and to seek through the might of Him who claims the homage of all hearts, to turn the Barbarians of Africa from darkness to light, and from the power of satan unto God.

The Managers state with regret that complaints have been made to them from various sources during the year, highly injurious to the character and interests of the Colony. That these are not wholly unfounded, that evils exist demanding for their remedy prompt and energetic measures, the Board cannot doubt. They have sought to ascertain the causes of these evils, and the means for their removal. They are convinced that in the methods of supplying the necessities of newly arrived emigrants; of allotting to them their lands; of guarding their health; exciting their industry and public spirit; securing increased attention to agriculture; suppressing the traffic in ardent spirits and conducting the operations and defraying the expenses of the colonial government, there is reason and room for improvement. Occasional errors in judgment, are incidental to the management of affairs so remote as those of the Colony, from the personal inspection of the Board; and if through inexperience or inadequate information, such errors have

been committed, they may hope by additional light to correct them; nor can they be slow to change or even abandon measures which are proved ineffectual to accomplish the good for which they were intended.

Mr. Anthony D. Williams, the then Vice Agent, and Mr. J. J. Roberts, High Sheriff of the Colony, (whose visit to various places in this country during the last summer, rendered special service to the cause), submitted a communication from some of the leading colonists to the Board, requesting as a measure likely to contribute to the public prosperity, that the council should be increased in number and invested with additional powers as a branch of the colonial government. The memorialists were sustained, to some extent, in their views by the opinions of the Colonial Agent; but the Managers deemed it best to postpone any decision on the subject. The entire system of political and civil jurisprudence in Liberia, may require a revision; and to it the Board have already invited the attention of gentlemen well qualified to adapt it to the circumstances and prospects of the Colony.

The Society has laboured during the year under pecuniary embarrassments; nor yet secured adequate relief. The Managers stated last year, that in assisting many to emigrate, in whose behalf urgent applications had been made to them, they had incurred expenses beyond the means at their disposal; yet, at that time, they apprehended no inability to meet their engagements. The demands upon the Society's treasury, from Liberia, (arising in part from the failure of the rice crops on that coast), have, however, been large and unexpected, and beyond the resources which the Board have yet been able to command.

The Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, who has done much to enlarge the territory and extend the influence of the Colony, has returned to the United States, and resigned his office as Colonial Agent. His health has been impaired by the arduous labours of his station, and the influence of the climate. A removal from a tropical region seemed

to offer the only hope of his recovery. The services which he has rendered and the sufferings endured by him in the cause of this Society, will long be gratefully remembered by the friends of Africa.

In obedience to the instructions of the Board, the Secretary, in the course of the summer, invited public attention in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and various other places at the North, to the claims and wants of the Society. Deep and general interest was manifested in the cause, and large public meetings were held to promote it. Resolutions were adopted by the citizens of Boston and Philadelphia, to endeavour to raise in each of their respective States, ten thousand dollars; while those of New York proposed twenty thousand dollars as their contribution to the cause. From the city of New York, many generous donations have been received; and it is hoped that purposes so nobly formed, will be fully and speedily executed. They are the purposes of men whose feelings and favour depend not upon the sunshine, and whose courage is not shaken by the storm.

The principles and proceedings of the Society, have, during the year, in the newspapers and journals of the country, been thoroughly and extensively discussed; and the reflections of the American people are awake in regard to the momentous questions which they involve. Numerous Auxiliary Societies have been formed in various States; argument and eloquence and truth have sustained the Institution: but while it has grown in strength, the conflicting elements of opposition have broken against it.

As Agents, the Rev. J. N. Danforth in New York and New England, and J. G. Birney, Esq. in the south-western States, have done much to enlighten the mind, and secure the confidence and charities of the public. The Rev. Cyril Pearl has by his addresses and writings, rendered important service in a large portion of New England. R. S. Finley, Esq., Agent of the New York Society, has continued his efficient labours for the advancement

of the cause. Others have been temporarily employed; and individuals too numerous to mention have joyfully made large sacrifices of time and money to sustain it, rewarded only but amply by the consciousness of well doing.

With ardent zeal and unbroken resolution, although amid many difficulties, and in the face of a well organized opposition, Mr. Cresson has advocated the cause of the Society throughout England, Scotland and a part of Ireland; and won over to its support many of the wisest heads and warmest hearts. Numerous branch associations have been formed; liberal contributions made to the funds of the Society, and able writers enlisted in its defence. At Perth, Greenock, Leith, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh, large public meetings were held, (at the last place Lord Moncrieff presiding, who with the Lord Advocate, Mr. Jeffrey, and other eminent individuals, made eloquent addresses), and resolutions adopted, expressive of entire confidence in the benevolence of the Institution, and heartfelt interest in its success. Many ladies of distinction were ready to combine their efforts in aid of the cause, and to pledge to it their influence, contributions and prayers.

In many of the English Journals, the subject of African Colonization has been discussed; and for candid expositions of its views, the Society is particularly indebted to Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, London; Rev. Josiah Pratt, Secretary of the London Missionary Society; T. G. Jacob, of Belfast; Rev. Edward Higginson, of Hull; J. Bevans, the able Editor of the *Herald of Peace*; James Simpson, Esq. of Edinburgh; and the Rev. Henry Duncan, of Dumfries, Scotland.

The Managers announce with the highest gratification, the formation, on the 3rd of July last, of the *British African Colonization Society*. Of this Society, the Duke of Sussex is Patron, and Lord Bexley President; and among its other officers, are enrolled some of the brightest names in England. The object of this Society is to introduce the blessings of civilization and christianity into Africa, and

abolish the slave trade, by the employment of persons of African race, and qualified by their education and principles to instruct and improve the natives of Africa; and also the establishment of colonies composed of such persons, and formed with the free consent of both natives and colonists. This Institution has declared its purpose to correspond and co-operate with the American Colonization Society, and with such missionary, religious and charitable societies in Great Britain and the United States, as are endeavouring to raise the civil, moral and religious condition of the Africans.

The Board trust that the results of Mr. Cresson's mission will be perpetuated, not only in the operations of the British Colonization Society, but in that union of spirit which should render one, the people of America and England, whenever humanity summons them to vindicate her rights, and liberty and religion, seek power from them to triumph over the vices and miseries of mankind. It has been proposed by the English government to place certain recaptured Africans that may be thrown upon its protection, in Liberia; and the Managers have consented to receive and grant to such Africans (not exceeding 1,000 annually) all the privileges allowed to other settlers, on condition said government shall pay ten pounds for each, towards defraying the expenses.

The abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, is a great event, to the consequences of which are turned with intense interest the eyes of the civilized world. To secure the inestimable benefits of freedom to any people, the light of knowledge and all the discipline of moral and religious education are indispensable.

Hence the proposition to found institutions for the education of men of colour,—to prepare them to become teachers and missionaries among their brethren in the West Indies and Africa, and especially the plan of establishing a college for their benefit in the Island of Bermuda, must receive the cordial approbation of all the friends of man-

kind. Let us cherish the hope, that through the united charities of England and America, an institution may soon rise in Bermuda, resting upon broad and solid foundations, sustained by a catholic spirit, and from which shall emanate the light and power of truth, to bring up from amid the mouldering ruins of our nature, social order and political liberty, and render them alike the possession, the greatness and the glory of the African race.

The State Colonization Society of Maryland, has adopted measures for founding at Cape Palmas, on the African coast, a new Colony, to be aided by all its resources, and exclusively under its control. Its Managers have resolved to regard the abolition of slavery in Maryland, as a primary object; to render their settlements in Africa as far as possible, agricultural; and to aid such persons only to emigrate, as will agree to abstain entirely from the use and traffic in ardent spirits. The first expedition for Cape Palmas, which has recently sailed, conveys about 25 emigrants, under the direction of Dr. Hall as Agent, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hersey, with the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the first missionary sent to Africa by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The vessel will touch at Liberia to receive thence some additional emigrants; she has supplies for six months, and ample materials for commencing and defending a new settlement, should suitable territory be obtained. It is due to the Maryland Society as well as to this Institution to say, that the peculiar circumstances and principles of the former, have constituted in her judgment, valid reasons for dissolving those ties by which she has been heretofore connected, as an Auxiliary, with this Society. The Managers have cheerfully afforded to the Maryland Society every aid and facility in their power; and trust that her enterprise will prove most advantageous to Maryland, and show to the whole country the great benefits of the Colonization scheme, while they cannot be deemed responsible for her peculiar views, or for the plans she may adopt for the execution of her purposes. She

has resolved, for reasons satisfactory to herself, to prosecute independently her great work; yet, without questioning the wisdom of her course, the Managers may be permitted to say, that in their judgment, great advantages are to be expected from the continued union of Auxiliaries, when united on the same principles, to the Parent Institution, and from a central organization constituted and controlled by the authority embodying the sentiments, representing the will, and exerting the power of the friends of the cause throughout the nation. To execute an object of great national importance, the largest resources may be required; and what can with difficulty be effected by a small portion of the nation, may be easily and fully accomplished by the combined sentiment and powers of the American people.

The crisis has arrived. Thought, inquiry, feeling, are awake, and while the mind of the whole nation is fast making up its permanent judgment in regard to this Society, Providence is pleased to darken its way, and call upon the host of its steadfast friends, to lift up their eyes and voices to the everlasting throne. But let no man's heart fail him. A good cause may seem to be in danger, it can never suffer a lasting defeat.

The Managers trust that the principles on which this Society is founded, are such as will endure the trial of opposition and of time. If it be benevolent to exert a moral influence to produce a voluntary separation of the people of colour from the white race among whom they reside, and their establishment in another land, as a distinct community, where they may be educated, self governed, excited to noble actions, made to feel in themselves the consciousness of all human power, while they see around them the means of largest usefulness and all human improvement, then benevolence pervades the constitution and governs the proceedings of this Society. That many of the causes depressing the free man of colour in this country, are moral, and therefore ought to be removed; that he is the victim of prejudice; that much is neglected which might

be done here for his relief; that evils exist in Liberia; that particular measures of the Society fail of success, may be admitted, while its fundamental principles remain entire in their character of benevolence and truth. If the object proposed, be on the whole, desirable and practicable, it should not, it will not, be abandoned. If the scheme of the Society tend more than any other to free the mind of the man of colour; to infuse into him heroic desires and discipline him for worthy deeds; to place him where all circumstances favour his elevation and all motives stir him to duty; to enlighten Africa; to change her barbarous and enslaved to an educated, a free and Christian population; and in fine, to cover one continent with the glory of benevolence, and another with its choicest blessings, it can never want friends on earth or a Patron in Heaven.

Towards kindred Institutions, designed to meliorate, by proper and judicious means, the condition of the people of colour in this country or Africa, the Managers cherish a sincere regard. While in their appropriate work, they hope to be sustained by the general sense and benevolence of the country; they will rejoice in all efforts, whether of individuals or associations, adapted to promote, consistently with the common welfare, the happiness of any portion of mankind. And while they cannot doubt that the principles of the Christian religion supply an adequate remedy for all the evils, originating in moral causes, of the world; to them it is not less clear, that such remedy is, in most cases, gentle in its influence, peaceful in its nature, and gradual in its effects. It enlivens the conscience, sways the will, and softens the heart. The warring passions of man subside beneath its power, and discord becomes harmony. It is by changes in the human soul, that it accomplishes the most glorious revolutions in human affairs; exhibiting the power of transmuting the bonds of affliction into the golden links of sympathy and love, and making the crimes and misfortunes of the past, contribute to the virtue and happiness of every future age. With a firm re-

liance upon Providence, resolved that no spirit of selfishness or ambition shall be permitted to disturb its councils, may this Society move on in the light of charity and of truth; overcoming opposition by meekness, enmity by love; gathering around it the affections of the wise and the good; extending the empire of Christianity; kindling hope where now is despair; and building up throughout Africa Institutions to which the eyes of millions shall be joyfully turned, when her pyramids shall be no more.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

Balance from last year, including \$101 counterfeit,	\$1,048 83
Donations by individuals,	1,138 67
Auxiliary Societies,	12,119 45
Collections by Agents,	2,049 76
4th of July collections,	4,078 70
Life-member subscriptions,	1,440 50
Annual subscriptions,	107
Subscriptions on Gerrit Smith's (\$100) plan,	2,804 06
Legacies,	10,236
Loans,	10,289 71
Subscriptions to Repository,	90
Money refunded,	10 67
Collections in Europe,	3,125 82
	<hr/>
	\$48,939 17

CR.

Transportation and provision of Emigrants,	\$2,133 33
Supplies for the Colony,	20,044 07
Salaries of Colonial Agent and Physicians,	2,465 08
do. minor Officers at the Colony,	1,147 40
do. Agents in the United States,	1,312 49
do. Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Clerk,	2,801 61
Contingencies,	1,203 34
Printing,	2,430 13
Subscriptions to Repository,	177 70
Loans to the Society paid off,	12,641 34
Expense of collecting Emigrants,	53
Loss on uncurrent money,	37 31
Interest on loans and notes,	283 24
Support and Tuition of W. Davis,	181 80
do. do. Medical Students,	1,611 90
Support of James Brown, Apothecary,	184
Balance, including \$112 counterfeit,	231 43
	<hr/>
	\$48,939 17

E. E.
Washington, January 24, 1834.

APPENDIX.

(A.)

Office of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1825.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, the digest of the laws and the plan of civil government for Liberia, as adopted by the Agents of this Society, having been read and considered, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers, considering the satisfactory information afforded by recent accounts from the Colony, of the successful operation of the plan of the civil government thereof, as established by their Agents in August last, and seeing therein reason to reconsider their instructions to the Agent, of the 29th of December, 1824, now approve of the principles in that form of government, and give their sanction to the same.

Resolved, That the digest of the laws be referred to a Committee to examine the same, and compare them with the Constitution and laws of 1820, and report to the next stated meeting.

WASHINGTON, MAY 23, 1825.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, this day, the Committee appointed at the last meeting, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board, having considered the digest of the laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, dated August 19, 1824, as prepared by the Agent, do approve the same, and declare the same to be, under the Constitution, the law of the Colony, adding thereto the following: In case of failure to find recognizance for good behaviour, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labor on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find recognizance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heir in the Colony, the land held by him shall revert to the Colony.

Resolved, That this declaration of the law of the Colony, shall not be construed to annul or impair any regulations which the Agent, under his constitutional authority, may have seen fit to establish subsequent to the above date of August 19, 1824.

Resolved, That the Resident Agent cause to be printed two thousand copies of the Constitution, government, and laws, of the Colony of Liberia, as established by this Board at Washington, 23rd of May, 1825.

JAMES LAURIE, *Acting President.*

R. R. GURLEY, *Resident Agent.*

CONSTITUTION

For the government of the African Colony at Liberia.

ARTICLE I. All persons born within the limits of the Territory held by the American Colonization Society, in Liberia, in Africa, or removing there to reside, shall be free, and entitled to all such

rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the settlement, until they shall withdraw their Agents and leave the settlers to the government of themselves.

ARTICLE III. The Society's Agents shall compose a Board, to determine all questions relative to the government of the settlement, shall decide all disputes between individuals, and shall exercise all judicial powers, except such as they shall delegate to Justices of the Peace.

ARTICLE IV. The Agents shall appoint all officers not appointed by the Managers, necessary for the good order and government of the settlement.

ARTICLE V. There shall be no slavery in the settlement.

ARTICLE VI. The common law, as in force and modified in the United States, and applicable to the situation of the people, shall be in force in the settlement.

ARTICLE VII. Every settler coming to the age of twenty-one years, and those now of age, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. In cases of necessity, where no rule has been made by the Board of Managers, the Agents are authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations, of which they shall, by the first opportunity, inform the Board for their approbation; and they shall continue in force, until the Board shall send out their decision upon them.

ARTICLE IX. This Constitution is not to interfere with the jurisdiction, rights and claims of the Agents of the United States, over the captured Africans and others, under their care and control, so long as they shall reside within the limits of the settlement.

ARTICLE X. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except by the unanimous consent of all present, at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, or by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at two successive meetings of the Board of Managers.

The Board received from the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, early in last year, a Plan of Government, exhibiting several deviations from the form sketched in 1824, but in its principles the same. These deviations, Mr. Ashmun remarks, "have grown gradually out of the altered and improving state of the Colony, and are neither the offspring of a rash spirit of experiment, nor have they been made without evident necessity." At a meeting of the Board of Managers, October 22d, 1828, it was determined to consider the revised Constitution or form of Government, submitted by Mr. Ashmun, and after due deliberation, it was

Resolved, That the Constitution as modified by the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, as now in operation, be hereby adopted.

[See this modified Constitution, *Sixteenth Annual Report*, p. 31.]

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 30, 1834.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That the fourth article of the plan of civil government for the Colony of Liberia be so amended as to read for "two," "six" counsellors; this amendment not to take effect until the next annual election in the Colony; and that the other articles be so altered as to correspond with this and other amendments which may now be made.

2. *Resolved*, That the Agent, or (in his absence) the Vice Agent, together with the aforesaid six counsellors, shall constitute a council, who shall meet on the first Monday of January and July of each year, and at such other times as the Agent shall deem expedient. The Agent, or, in his absence, the Vice-Agent shall preside at all their meetings. They shall have power to lay taxes, impose duties, make appropriations of public monies, fix the salaries of all officers to be paid out of the funds to be raised in the Colony, and enact such laws as they may deem necessary for the general welfare, subject, however, to the approval of the Colonial Agent and the Board of Managers. Should any law be passed by the council and disapproved by the Agent, he shall state to the council his reasons of disapproval; and should it then be passed unanimously by the council, it shall remain in force until the Board of Managers shall pronounce their decision upon it.

3. *Resolved*, That from and after the first day of May next, any officer or Agent of the Society or Colony, who shall be supplied with articles of living from the public stores, shall be charged on the books of the Colony twenty five per cent. advance upon the original cost and freight of such articles.

4. *Resolved*, That from and after the first day of August next, the Colonial Agent, Physician, Assistant Physicians, Colonial Secretary and Storekeeper only, shall derive support from the Society; and such officers as the Colonial council may deem necessary, shall be paid out of the funds raised in the Colony; and that from and after the first day of May next, the following salaries be allowed the said officers respectively, in full compensation of their services—that is to say,

For the Agent, in addition to the amount allowed by the Government of the United States,	\$1400.
For the Physician,	1600.
For the Colonial Secretary,	600.
For the Storekeeper,	400.

THE PLAN OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE COLONY OF LIBERIA,
As modified by Mr. Ashmun and by the foregoing resolutions, is as follows:—

The necessity of a mild, just and efficient civil Government, for the preservation of individual and political rights among any people, and the advancement of true prosperity, induces the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to adopt, after mature consideration, the following system of Government, for the proper regulation of public affairs in the Colony of Liberia:

ARTICLE I. The Agent of the American Colonization Society, resident in the Colony, possesses within the same, sovereign power, subject only to the Constitution, the chartered rights of the citizens, and the decisions of the Board.

ART. II. All male colored people, who have subscribed the oath to support the Constitution, and drawn and not forfeited lands in the Colony, shall be entitled to vote for, and be eligible to the civil offices of the Colony.

ART. III. The Civil Officers of the Colony shall be appointed annually; and the polls for the general annual election of the Colony, shall be opened on the last Tuesday in August, and continue open not more than three, nor less than two successive days, in the different Settlements. Elections shall be organized by the Sheriff, by the appointment in each Settlement, of a President, two Judges, and two Clerks.

ART. IV. The Colonial Officers eligible by the annual suffrage of the free-holders, in which the Agent has the right to interpose his negative, assigning to the voters in time to renew the choice at the same election, his reason for such interposition, are, *for the Colony*, a Vice-Agent, six Counsellors, a High Sheriff, a Register, and a Treasurer: and for each of the settlements consisting of not less than sixty families, two Commissioners of Agriculture, two Commissioners to form a Board of Health, and two Censors.

ART. V. The Vice-Agent shall be admitted to the counsels of the Agent in all important matters; and shall express an opinion on all questions submitted to his consideration. He shall aid the Agent in the discharge of his various duties, and in the support and execution of the laws; and in the event of the Agent's absence, or sickness, the Vice-Agent shall become the General Superintendent of Public Affairs.

ARTICLE VI. The Agent, or (in his absence) the Vice-Agent, together with the aforesaid six counsellors, shall constitute a council, who shall meet on the first Monday of January and July of each year, and at such other times as the Agent shall deem expedient. The Agent, or, in his absence, the Vice-Agent shall preside at all their meetings. They shall have power to lay taxes, impose duties, make appropriations of public monies, fix the salaries of all officers to be paid out of the funds to be raised in the Colony, and enact such laws as they may deem necessary for the general welfare, subject, however, to the approval of the Colonial Agent and the Board of Managers. Should any law be passed by the council, and disapproved by the Agent, he shall state to the council his reasons for disapproval; and should it then be passed unanimously by the council, it shall remain in force until the Board of Managers shall pronounce their decision upon it.

ARTICLE VII. The duty of the Counsellors shall also be, to aid the Agent, or Vice-Agent, with their advice and counsel, on subjects relating to the general welfare of the Colony, whenever thereto requested by either.

ART. VIII. The High Sheriff shall, either by himself or his deputies, aid in the organization of elections, act as Marshal for the Government of the Colony, execute all processes, judgments, and commands of the Court of Sessions, and perform, generally, the services required of the same Officer, by the common laws of England and the United States.

ART. IX. The Secretary of the Colony shall take charge of, and carefully keep all the papers, records and archives of the Colony, generally; shall attend and exactly record the doings of the Agent in Council; shall publish all the ordinances, and legal enactments of the Government; publish Government notices; issue the Agent's orders, civil, military, and judicial, to the proper functionaries; deliver a fair copy of government papers necessary to be recorded, to the Register of the Colony; and manage its internal correspondence, on the part and under the directions of the Agent.

ART. X. The Register shall record all documents and instruments relating to the security and title of public or individual property; Government grants, patents, licences, contracts and commissions, and all other papers which are properly a matter of record, and to which the Government of the Colony shall be a party.

Every volume of records when completed, shall be delivered by the Register, to the Secretary of the Colony, for preservation, among the archives of the Colony.

ART. XI. The Treasurer of the Colony shall receive and safely keep all the monies, and public securities required by law, or the judgment of courts, to be deposited in the public Treasury, and shall deliver up, and pay over the same, only to a requisition signed by the Agent, or Vice-Agent of the Colony; to whom he shall render a statement of the public finances on the Monday preceding the annual election of the Colony.

ART. XII. The Commissioners of Agriculture shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the Agriculture of the Colony.

The Commissioners composing the Board of Health, shall report, and serve as

the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the health of the Colony; shall ascertain the proper objects of medical attention; report nuisances prejudicial to the public health, direct their removal; and make themselves generally active in diminishing the sufferings and dangers of the settlers caused by sickness.

Each of these Committees shall record, for the future use of the Colony, all important observations and facts relating to the subjects of their charge.

ART. XIII. The two Censors shall act as conservators of the public morals, and promoters of the public industry; and be obliged to all the duties, and invested with all the legal powers, on whatever relates to the public morals and industry, which are lawfully required of, and possessed by grand jurors, in such parts of the United States as recognize such auxiliaries to their magistracy.

It shall be the special duty of these officers to ascertain in what way every person, in their proper districts, acquires a livelihood; to report or present idlers; detect vicious or suspected practices; and present for legal investigation and cure, every actual or probable evil, growing out of the imoralities, either of a portion of the community, or of individuals.

ART. XIV. The Judiciary of the Colony shall consist of the Agent and a competent number of Justices of the peace, created by his appointment. The Justices shall have cognizance of all cases affecting the peace, and of all criminal cases within the definition of *petit larceny*, and all actions of debt not exceeding twenty dollars. In the court of Monthly Sessions, whether acting as a court of law, or a court of equity, the Agent or Vice-Agent shall preside, and the Justices be his associates.

The court of Monthly Sessions shall have original Jurisdiction in all actions of debt, in which the amount in litigation shall exceed twenty dollars; and in criminal causes above the degree of *petit larceny*, and shall have appellate jurisdiction in all civil causes whatsoever.

The requisite number of Constables for the Colony shall be appointed by the Agent annually.

A Clerk and a Crier of the Court of Sessions shall also be appointed by the said Court, annually.

An Auctioneer, who shall conduct all auction sales, except those of the Sheriff and Constables in pursuance of the judgment of the Courts of the Colony, shall also be created by annual appointment of the Agent.

A Storekeeper, Librarian, Commissary of Ordnance, to be appointed by the Agent, shall be respected and obeyed in matters belonging to their respective functions, as officers of the Colony.

Instructors in all public schools having the sanction of a public charter, or participating in any degree in the public funds, shall be appointed and employed by the regular school committees of the Colony, but with the Agent's approbation and concurrence.

All Custom, Port, Infirmary, Medical, Guard and Police officers, not appointed by the Managers of the Colonization Society, and whose services are required and defined by the laws of the Colony, together with the public Measurers, Inspectors and Appraisers, shall be appointed by the Agent of the Colony.

ART. XV. The Militia of the Colony, shall consist wholly of such uniformed Volunteer Corps as shall obtain charters under the Government of the Colony; of which charters, the following shall be fundamental articles:—

1st. That the corps shall always comply with any requisitions for their services, either wholly or in part, made by the executive Government of the Colony.

2nd. That the corps shall ever preserve and hold themselves and their arms and equipments in a state of readiness for actual service, at the shortest notice.

3rd. That the Officers be commissioned by the Agent: and

4thly. That they shall muster, parade and serve in the line of the Colony, under general Officers, when thereto required by the executive Government.

General officers shall be appointed by the Agent; and when especial reasons do not forbid, shall be taken from the Officers of the several corps, and promoted according to rank, and the seniority of their commissions.

All Military Officers and delinquencies, shall be tried by a General Court Mar-

tial, to be composed, except the officers and Guards of the court, of commissioned officers; and to sit quarterly.

[For a digest of the Laws of the Colony, see the Appendix of the Twelfth Report, p. 28.]

(B.)

SPECIAL REPORT.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, February 20th, 1834, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq. from the Committee to whom the subject had been referred, made the following report, which was read and considered by the Board, and unanimously adopted:—

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, to the People of the United States.

At the late Annual Meeting of the Society, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be directed to lay before the Public, through the African Repository, a full and detailed statement of the origin, rise, and present condition of the Society's Debt, having particular reference to the causes and manner of its rise and increase; the times at which it has been incurred; the individuals to which it was originally and is now due, and for what, in every case; together with every circumstance, within the reach of their inquiries, here and in Africa, which can throw any light on this subject."

In order to meet, as well the views of the Society as expressed in this resolution, as the just and proper expectations of the public in reference to the expenditure of the funds heretofore bestowed by the friends of the Institution, the Managers have found it necessary to review the proceedings of the Society for the last four years, during which period the debt of the Society has been incurred. In connection with this object, they have also deemed it a suitable occasion to exhibit distinctly various other most important subjects not specially mentioned in the resolution, but which are of vital interest to the future welfare of the trust committed to them.

In the result of their examination which they now lay before the public, the Managers explicitly state that they have no concealments. In regard to the facts which are here embodied, they pledge themselves that the statement contains the truth and the whole truth. In the discharge of the high trust committed to them, the Managers could at no time have any interest exclusively personal. Some of their number are at present in the Board for the first time, and some have been for years engaged in the direction of its affairs. Some of their former associates, men distinguished for every thing that ennobles the human mind, are now no more; but their virtues and their example will long live in the memory of all who knew them. In no instance has there been any compensation received by the Managers for their services; and the time devoted to the interests of the Society does often interfere most seriously with their private concerns, and most generally it is the only time, which their pro-

fessional and other engagements allow them for the enjoyment of their domestic relations. They believe, with the other friends of the Society, that the importance of the trusts committed to them, calls for sacrifices on their part; but having assumed these duties, they admit their full responsibility to the public for the manner in which they have been, or shall be discharged. In assuming this responsibility, they can have no object but the promotion of the best interest of the Institution. If, therefore, any mistakes or errors have been made, they are most anxious that these mistakes or errors should be corrected, by any light which experience or additional information may afford; and if any shall occur in future, they will at all times be ready to apply the proper correction.

The Managers, with the other friends of the Society, believe that the cause in which they are engaged, is full of the richest blessings, both to their own beloved country, and to Africa. But if in this, they are mistaken—if their object be not a just object—if it be not based upon truth—if it cannot be supported by the prayers and exertions of good men—if, in short, it be not such a cause as God will approve, they say with one voice, the sooner it comes to nought the better; let it perish, and let the charities for its support take another and a better direction. But the convictions of its friends lead them to no such conclusion. To plant a Colony of free colored men on the land of their fathers, is no longer an experiment. Neither can it be denied, that the tendency of this benevolent enterprise is to elevate their moral and physical condition—to suppress the slave trade—to enlighten and civilize Africa, and to remove positive impediments to the free exercise of the right to emancipate slaves, either by particular States, which may be deemed by the people thereof to have sufficiently approximated a condition of society, rendering such a measure necessary or expedient, or by individual proprietors, in whom the legal right has always existed; to both of whom the difficulty of assigning an appropriate place and station to the freed men of colour, of presenting them a fair field for the exertion of their faculties, and for attaining the destined ends of social man, in harmony with the social and political relations of the community, has always been a source of serious embarrassment and perplexity; a difficulty solved to the great advantage of all parties, by a scheme of Colonization, wisely planned, and resolutely and prudently conducted. It has always been left to the unbiassed consideration of all, who, from the individual habits and tendencies of thinking and feeling, may be variously affected by the diversified yet consistent motives of general or particular benevolence, or of civil prudence, which may be supposed to actuate the promoters of the scheme, to form their various estimates of the relative value and cogency of those motives; but this Society has never ceased to hope that the combined effect of them all must ultimately unite the wise and good in its support. The blessing of Heaven has too signally rested upon the

efforts heretofore made, to leave any just ground of apprehension for the future.

From the year 1820, the receipts and expenditures, and the number of emigrants, in each year, have been as follows:—

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EMIGRANTS.
1820-2	\$5,627 66	\$ 3,785 79	
" '23	4,798 02	6,766 17	
" '24	4,379 89	3,851 42	
" '25	10,125 85	7,543 88	
" '26	14,779 24	17,316 94	
" '27	13,294 94	13,901 74	
" '28	13 458 17	17,077 12	
" '29	19,795 61	18,487 34	
" '30	26,583 51	17,637 32	
" '31	27,999 15	28,068 15	
" '32	40,365 08	51,644 22	
" '33	37,242 46	35,637 54	
			390
			781
			259
			441
			790
			108

It is not deemed important in this communication, to give in detail all the distinct objects of expenditure; but it is necessary to a clear and satisfactory exposition, that the leading items of expense should be specifically stated.

In the United States these have consisted of

Salary of the Secretary,	\$1,250
Assistant Secretary (for last year),	1,000
Treasurer and Clerk,	750
Postage of letters,	150
Office rent,	200
Printing and Stationary (average),	1,890
Agents in different States,	1,356
Fuel and other contingencies,	120
	<hr/>
	\$6,716

IN LIBERIA.

Colonial Agent,	\$2,400
Paid by the United States Government,	1,600
	<hr/>
Colonial Physician,	\$800
Secretary,	1,500
All other salaried officers,	600
	<hr/>
	4,220
	<hr/>
	\$7,120

The Agent and Physicians receive also subsistence from the Colonial stores.

This may be called the expense of the Civil List, in the administration of the Colony in the United States and in Liberia.

Here, it may be proper to remark, that most of these Colonial salaries were not created by the Board, and whatever may have been the necessity heretofore, when the Colony was in an infant state, the Managers now consider most of the salary officers in the Colony to be unnecessary. The measures which they have adopted on this branch of the subject, will be found in another part of this communication.

The expenditures in the United States, besides those for the civil list, have been, for collecting emigrants for their embarkation—for subsistence till their arrival—for provisions, subsistence and Colonial stores, sent from the United States for their support for six months after their arrival in Liberia—for charter of vessels, freight and transportation—for medicines, surgical instruments, arms, warlike stores and armed vessels; and also, for the maintenance of three medical students.

The expenditures of the Colony, besides those for the civil list, have been, for the support of public schools, for buildings, presents to native Kings, fortifications, purchase of territory, expense of court house and jail, opening roads, and the founding of new settlements.

It was at all times the desire of the Board, that all the expenses at the Colony should be paid by the Agent, either from the sale of articles from the Colonial stores, or by cash in his hand. The ruinous practice of purchasing provisions from the merchants in Liberia on credit, and paying for them from time to time, by drafts on the Board, was never for one moment contemplated, except in cases of peculiar and rare contingency; and yet, owing to adverse circumstances of the last two years, this very practice has been the principal cause of the present embarrassment in the finances of the Society.

It will be seen that the number of emigrants sent out during the years 1830, '1, '2 and '3, was 1598; and, to meet their expenses at the Colony, it appears from the Society's books, supplies were furnished and sent out amounting to \$40,946 63. In addition to this amount, the drafts on the Board have been \$32,939 15, making the entire charge on the funds of the Institution \$73,885 78, for these four years, exclusive of the civil list in the United States, support of medical students, collecting emigrants, charter of vessels, freight, and transportation.

The sum of \$40,946 63, vested as it was in Colonial stores and provisions, was deemed sufficient for all the expenses of the Colony. The highest estimate made by the Colonial Agent, was at all times less than twenty dollars for the support of each emigrant after his arrival. Estimating that sum for each, the 1598 emigrants would require for their support \$31,960, leaving a balance of \$7,986 63 for the civil list and other expenditures at the Colony.—This balance was in Colonial stores, and worth, in Liberia, at least \$12,000. This sum was evidently too small for the payment of the civil list in the Colony for four years, and for the other expenditures, for objects of a permanent character. The purchase of additional territory, the founding the Colony at Grand Bassa, and the purchase of the Agency House from the United States, were objects of a permanent nature; and, taken together, tended much to increase the debt against the Society. As a matter of course, drafts from the Colony, to some extent, were necessary to meet this defi-

cit. In the purchase of the supplies sent to the Colony, the Board had incurred a debt in the United States of \$11,708 97.

In thus extending the operations of the Society, in advance of their means, the Board, it is believed, fell into an error. But it arose, in a great measure, from the want of full and precise information. Additional light would have prevented the outfit of so many expeditions in 1832. The object of the Board was undoubtedly praiseworthy; their accounts from the Colony, throughout 1832 were most encouraging. Emigrants offered themselves, and liberated slaves were offered, in greater numbers than the means of the Board would enable them to send to the Colony. Many friends of the cause urged the Board to give more vigor to their operations; and expressed the opinion that the public liberality would sustain them in their efforts to increase the numbers of the Colony. This desire to extend and enlarge the beneficial operations of the Society, to the number who were waiting and anxious to go to Liberia, induced the Board to incur responsibilities, both in the United States and at the Colony, which, in the most favorable circumstances, would have left a heavy balance against them.

Although a resort to drafts, to some extent, was foreseen by the Board, yet, from the general and favorable information received from the Agent, they could not have anticipated such frequent and heavy drafts as were made upon them. The Agent, though frequently written to, did not always furnish them with the necessary details. Hence, the Board were not aware of the ruinous debts that were accumulating against them at the Colony. When the drafts were presented, they were at a loss to know whether to accept them for payment or refuse. Fearing, however, the effect of the return of the drafts to the Colony, the Board did accept them in the absence of the accounts and estimates. In this, also, the Board may have erred, although, under all the circumstances, it is not clear that it was an error: they were reduced, as in several other instances, to a choice of evils, under circumstances that rendered it extremely difficult to determine how the balance of evils turned. In future, however, it is their determination, so to arrange the business, that a resort to drafts shall be unnecessary, unless under special circumstances.

Since the Annual Meeting of the Society, the Board have, with great care, examined the expenditures at the Colony, for the last four years; but this examination has not been satisfactory in its result. The loose state of the accounts, their want of system, the long period in which accounts with the merchants at the Colony have been accumulating, without knowledge on the part of the Board—the absence, to some extent, of vouchers, or suitable explanations, for many items, and the general want of care and economy, are painful results to which their examinations have led them. To this, must also be added, the secondary attention bestowed on the encouragement of education and agriculture at the Colony; both of

which the friends of the Society have so much at heart. It is due, however, to the Agent to state, that a great part of the time, he was laboring under the want of health; that his duties were at all times laborious; that his services, in many respects, have been of great value; and that he has returned to the bosom of his friends in a weak state of health. It is due to him also to state, which the Board do with great pleasure, that in no one instance does it appear, that any improper considerations of personal emolument for one moment influenced his conduct. On the contrary, he is now a creditor of the Board, for a part of his compensation.

In the examination of the accounts for articles purchased in Liberia, at a large advance upon the original cost, there is no evidence that either ship-masters or Colonial merchants asked or received more than the current market price of such articles.

Other causes, however, and those which no human foresight could have provided for, tended greatly to increase the debt against the Society. The failure to a great extent, of the rice crop, the vast demand for it from the Cape de Verd Islands, and the dependence on the Society, beyond the usual time, of many families afflicted with sickness, all tended greatly to increase the expense.—In these visitations of Divine Providence, the Board would desire to feel how much the blessing of God is needed in all their affairs; and without that blessing, how vain are all their efforts.

The amount of such debts of the Society as have been accepted or settled by the Board, including the sum of \$5,705 41, falling due in March and May next, is	\$36,635 40
To which must be added various claims before the Board, not yet settled, and which may be subject to some deduction,	2,955 00
In addition to this, various evidences of debt, held by individuals in the Colony, have been purchased by another individual, and presented for payment. These claims have not been passed upon by the Board; they are payable at the Colony, are not transferred by any assignment to the present holder, and may be subject to deduction. They amount to	6,055 32
	<u>\$45,645 72</u>

Immediately after the reorganization of the Board, various measures of reform, after the most careful consideration, received their final decision.

The first in importance of these measures, was to enlarge the powers of the Colonial Council. This the colonists had desired, and their wishes were fully acceded to by the Board. They have now power, subject to the approval of the Board, to make their own laws and regulations, lay and collect taxes, appoint such officers as they judge proper, and provide for the payment of such salaries as may be designated from the colonial treasury. This measure, whilst it shows the confidence of the Board in the ability of the colonists for self-government, relieves also, the Society from the heavy item of expense incurred by the salaries of officers, many of them not of much importance to the interests of the Colony. This measure

alone, will relieve the funds of the Society from an annual demand of nearly \$5,000. Such officers as the Colonial Legislature may establish, will be responsible to them, and dependent on them for compensation, and thus a faithful discharge of duty will be at once ensured, and the Colony advanced a step nearer to the point where the Society will leave them entirely to self-government.

Various other measures of deep interest to the Colony were adopted, and which may be seen in the resolutions of the Board, published in the African Repository. The Board have also published a most interesting letter, politely furnished to them by the Secretary of the Navy, from Captain Voorhees, of the United States Navy, giving a clear and detailed account of the present condition of the Colony. For the kindness and attention of this gentleman, to their infant settlement, he has the thanks of every member of the Board, as they are sure he has of all the friends of the cause in the United States.

The care and promotion of the health of the colonists have at all times engaged the most serious attention of the Board. The unusual sickness of the last year, whilst it has been to the friends of the Society a subject of deep and painful interest, has received from the Board that consideration which its vital importance demands. However painful the truth, they are constrained to say, that at times the Colony has suffered from the want of sufficient medical assistance; and much of the mortality in the last year has arisen from this cause. Heretofore it has been impossible for the Board to meet the wants of the Colony on this point. During the last year, the ordinary provision in the medical department was in a great measure suspended by the ill health of the physicians, and their return to the United States. This state of things must no longer continue. The friends of the cause hold the remedy in their hands; and human life is too precious, for that remedy to be longer delayed. To meet the present wants of the Colony, another physician will be immediately sent out, and he will be followed during the Summer, by two of the medical students of the Board, now far advanced in their medical studies, and both promising and intelligent young men. These arrangements will give a temporary relief, but measures of a more permanent character are demanded to ensure, at all times, the advantages of scientific medical assistance. The Board have therefore turned their attention to the establishment of a high school at Liberia. The very existence of such a school there, would give character to the place, and elevate and cheer the hopes of the colonists. To this school all the various branches of higher education might in due season be added; and thus, by placing the means of education in the reach of the native youth, the highest inducement would be held out to them, to avail themselves of its advantages. The moral effect on the Colony, of such a measure, would soon be felt, both there and in the United States. The citizen of Liberia can now proudly say—I have no superior here. He could then with equal

truth say—My country has that within her bosom, which will enable my children to say, We have no superior upon earth.

To ascertain therefore whether this measure will meet the approbation and receive the encouragement of the friends of the cause, the Board have decided to devote such contributions, as may be specifically made for the high school in Liberia, exclusively to that object; to be expended in the first instance for medical instruction, and as the means are afforded, to extend to and embrace all the other necessary branches of science. The New-York Colonization Society have already decided to establish a high school in Liberia, principally for the education of teachers; and the Massachusetts Colonization Society have decided to establish there a free school, and have appropriated funds to its aid. These decisions are in some measure similar to that now proposed. The Board of Managers respectfully submit to these and other friends of this great object, whether an entire union of effort be not desirable, if not essential, to complete success? Some time since, a donation of \$2,000, for this specific purpose, was made by Henry Sheldon, Esq. of New-York, and one of \$500 by the Hon. Charles F. Mercer. This Board are not tenacious of conducting this measure, if any plan can be suggested by which it can be carried on, by united effort, without their agency. But it is such a leading feature in their policy, for future operations, and has such a deep bearing upon the health, the moral elevation and prospects of the Colony, and is so connected with other designs, that, for this Board to leave it out of their plan for the advancement of the Colony, would be for them to act on arrangements unsatisfactory and incomplete.

These general views are intended to draw the attention of its friends to the best mode of carrying this measure into effect. The Board invite the expression of their views and wishes, and most cordially will they co-operate in any plan, that may finally be found the best, for the establishment and endowment of a High School in Liberia, commensurate with the wants of that community.

In connexion with this subject, and second to no other consideration, is the religious instruction of the Colony. Unless the blessings of the Gospel accompany the other efforts, all will be in vain. The wants of Africa are great; she is even now literally stretching out her hands to the churches in the United States, and saying "Come over and help us." To some extent, this call has been answered; and the Board rejoice in the cheering thought, that two of our most respectable religious communities have each sent a mission to the neighborhood of the Colony. Beautiful indeed are the feet of these self-denying men, carrying the messages of light and truth, of love and mercy, to the dark and benighted shores of Africa. These two missions number five able, educated, talented, and devoted men. With no compensation but their personal support—their efforts, their learning, their zeal, and their lives, are given to the regeneration and mental elevation of those who are sitting in the moral region and valley of the shadow of Death. Nor has the other sex

refused to share in those labors of love and mercy. Four females of educated and cultivated minds, and endearing moral worth, have gone with their husbands and friends, to share with them in the work of cultivating the moral wastes of long deserted, forsaken, despised and bleeding Africa. With one of these missions a colored man went, as an assistant missionary. The Board hope the time is not distant, when many of his pious countrymen will follow his noble example, and join him in the land of their forefathers, in shedding abroad the light of truth. The Board rejoice in the establishment of these missions on the borders of the Colony. Their friends at home may rest assured, that every thing in the power of the Board that can be done, to promote the interests of those missions shall be done.

But whilst the Board would take encouragement from every mission established in Western Africa, it is their duty to bring to the notice of the churches at home, that, to the Colony itself, they are not informed that any missionary has yet been sent. The Board would respectfully, but most earnestly, call the attention of the religious denominations and the missionary societies, to these inviting fields. Here, in truth, they are whitened for the harvest, and the harvest itself is great, but the laborers are few. Additional and more substantial buildings, for public worship, are also required. To provide the three thousand inhabitants already there, and the increasing thousands who will soon be there, with plain but convenient and substantial houses for the worship of the Living God, the churches in our own highly favored country have but to act upon the subject, and the work is done. The proper duty of the Board does not embrace this object, but they pledge themselves to promote it, by affording every facility for the transmission of funds; by the countenance and support of their agents at the Colony; and by the donation of suitable ground, wherever it has not been previously disposed of.

The Board cannot leave this branch of the subject, without also presenting the wants of their infant Colony to the American Sunday School Union, and the American Tract Society. From the American Bible Society they have repeatedly received supplies of Bibles, and the Board are confident that all these honored institutions, so truly national in their character, will regard with interest this Colony of Pilgrims, just leaving the land of their own birth to repossess the land of their ancestors.

The founders of the American Colonization Society were too well acquainted with the magnitude of the undertaking—they were too well acquainted with the history of similar undertakings in past times, to calculate on continuing this noble enterprise without meeting with discouragements and trials, requiring all the energies of its friends to sustain the cause. If misfortunes have attended the early progress of all new colonies, can we reasonably expect, out of rude materials, and with limited means, to found a Colony which shall stand alone in the experience of an uninterrupted prosperity? At

is time, the Managers will not disguise the fact, that the affairs of the Society have come to a crisis. On one side, the Institution has been assailed, in terms which they will not repeat, as being friendly to the continuance of slavery. On the other side, fears are expressed that this Institution is an Abolition Society, and nothing more. It is out of place here to answer these contradictory objections. The Managers will at present content themselves by saying that both these charges are equally without foundation. The Society, acting under its Constitution, as its Board of Managers have often said, has but a single object in view, which is to build up a Colony in Africa, of free colored men, sent there with their own consent.

Another and very prominent element of discouragement exists in the present state of the funds of the Society. On this point the Board have exhibited all the facts, and the friends of the Institution know the worst. But while the Board refer to the difficulties with which the colonization cause is surrounded, they respectfully submit, that, taking the whole into consideration, there is no serious ground for discouragement. Having truth on its side, the attacks of enemies will leave the cause uninjured; and a rigid and economical administration of its funds will in a short time relieve it from embarrassment.

In regard to the funds of the Society, it is the duty of the Board to be explicit, and to state clearly their future course. It is their intention, as it is clearly their duty, as fast as their ability will permit, to liquidate all their debts, by the application of every sum, above what may be necessary to keep the Colony from going backwards. The Colony must be sustained by all necessary supplies; the cause of education, and the cause of agriculture there, cannot, will not, be neglected.

There is one measure adopted by the Board, which, if successful, will relieve the funds of the Society from all present embarrassment, and leave its current receipts to be applied to the great objects of building up and improving the Colony.

The debts of the Institution, as already stated, amount to \$45,45 72. To meet the just claims of the creditors, the Board propose the creation of a stock of \$50,000, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. payable annually. For the payment of the interest annually, and the gradual payment of the principal, it is proposed to establish a sinking fund of \$6,000 per annum. To this fund they will pledge the first proceeds of all their legacies, donations, and contributions. Should this plan meet the approbation of the friends of the Society, and the stock be all taken up, the funds of the Board would at once be relieved, and the payment of the whole stock, with its interest, would, in less than twelve years, be redeemed by the annual payment of \$6,000. Should the funds of the Society be sufficient, the whole may be paid in a shorter period. The measures of economy already matured by the Board will annually save nearly that sum. To the creditors of the Board, they submit whether certificates of his stock would not be better than the present evidences of debt in

their possession. Unless this stock be taken up by the friends and creditors of the Board, it is quite uncertain when it will be possible for the Board to make payment, however desirous to free themselves from all embarrassments. Until, therefore, the Board know whether this measure will be sustained, their operations for the future must depend on the following contingencies.

On the supposition that this stock will not be taken up, the Board, then, can only continue the colony in its present condition. In their exertions to pay their debts, they believe it is their solemn duty to take care that the colony do not retrograde. On this contingency, the ordinary receipts will, in time, relieve their finances, and then the colony will again take its forward march.

But, on the other and brighter result, the Board would at once be able to discharge existing obligations, and thus be left at liberty to devote all their means to the prosperity of the colony.

In that event, the Board will distinctly state what are their intentions and their views.

1st. Experience has demonstrated that the utmost care is necessary in the selection of emigrants. It is now the deliberate decision of the Board, to send none to the colony until those of suitable age are formed into temperance societies. From this, they will in no instance depart. In accordance with these principles, a careful inquiry shall be instituted into the moral character and industrious habits of each adult emigrant. With such materials for colonists, there will be no risk in sending whatever number the means of the Board will justify.

2d. All measures for the promotion of a complete system of education, will claim from the Board their constant and unremitting attention. On this subject, vital as it is to the best interests of the colony, the Board are cheered with the knowledge of the fact, that their able co-laborers of the New-York State Colonization Society, have already decided "to assist in laying the foundation, and rearing the structure, of a complete system of education within the limits of Liberia." Most cheerfully will this Board co-operate with them, and with all other friends of the measure, in carrying forward this great enterprise.

3d. Since their re-organization, the Board have adopted various measures for the promotion of Agriculture. From various circumstances, not always under the control of the Board, the cultivation of the soil has heretofore been too much neglected. The importance of this interest to the Colony is admitted by all, and from the Board it shall receive constant and continued care and encouragement.

4th. Having these prominent and vital principles constantly in view, it will be the untiring effort of the Board to make Liberia a desirable home for the free man of color. To this class we address no argument to induce them to leave the United States. We have no entreaties to offer. We trust, in a short time, that facts will supersede the use of arguments, and an enlightened self-interest render all entreaties unnecessary. We say distinctly, we want none to go

there but men and women of good morals, of industrious habits, and friends and members of the temperance cause. As far as we have the power, we will permit none of a different character to go. We express our deliberate judgment that, by carrying out these principles, Liberia will soon become a desirable home for the free colored man; and that, so soon as it becomes so, he will go there, in most cases, at his own expense.

But, whether the plan for the issue of stock succeed or not, it is absolutely necessary that former contributions be continued, and even increased. To all the friends of the cause, the Board would present the subscription list so nobly commenced and patronized by that distinguished friend to the cause, GERRIT SMITH. They do earnestly entreat all their Auxiliary Societies to make an effort to advance the noble cause in which they are laboring with us. The Board would also most respectfully request all the Churches to take up collections on the day sacred to the freedom of our beloved country, in aid of an enterprise which carries with it blessings so rich and so great. To their Female friends, the Board are confident the appeal will not be in vain. Already has their beneficent example, in cherishing this sacred cause, given health and encouragement to all the efforts of its friends. A general effort is all that is wanting to advance the interests of the Institution onward to that high ground it is yet destined to occupy.

In conclusion, the Managers believe that the success and final triumph of the colonization cause, under the blessing of Heaven, rest now with its friends. The Board are perfectly willing to leave it there. For themselves, they are not discouraged. Acting on the principles contained in this exposition, and availing themselves of the aids of past experience, they believe that the present crisis will pass away and leave their enterprise uninjured; and above all, they would look for, and rest upon, the blessing of Heaven, which, heretofore, has been so richly experienced.

By order:

JAMES LAURIE, *President, pro. tem.*

R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

(C.)

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN VOORHEES, OF THE UNITED STATES' NAVY.

UNITED STATES' SHIP JOHN ADAMS,

Cape Montserado, Liberia, December 14, 1833.

SIR, I have this day the honor to report having carried into execution, conformably to my instructions, the various orders intrusted to my charge on our homeward bound route from the Mediterranean.

We arrived at the anchorage, in the bay of Montserado, on the evening of the 9th. Piracy has not afflicted this quarter for some time; and the inhabitants at the settlements, living in undisturbed peace and tranquillity, seem to entertain very encouraging confidence in their future security. The place, however, is

not as secure as its importance demands; neither is it free from the want of many necessaries. A small fort is requisite for the defence of Monrovia, and the entrance of the harbor of the Montserado; both these objects may be attained in constructing it on an excellent position afforded by a commanding eminence near the margin of the river. The protection of the anchorage in the bay, also requires a small fort, on the height of the Cape, to secure the shipping against piracy. A few guns are now mounted there, on old defective carriages, answering a temporary purpose; but previous to this, I have been informed some American and British vessels were plundered whilst lying at their anchors.— And subsequently to these guns being mounted at the Cape, some attempts were again made, it is supposed, with a view to plunder, but a brisk fire being opened from the heights, had the desired effect—since which the shipping has continued unmolested.

The vessels to this place, together with their several calls during the present year, amount to about ninety in number, many of them foreign, as well as American, of which I have herewith the honor to transmit a list. Materials, such as various implements or tools for the use of mechanics, sail-cloth, cordage, copper sheathing, copper bolts, copper spikes and nails, varnish, tar, pitch, paints, paint oil, variously assorted for all sorts of buildings and repairs, are very seriously wanted in a small way. Also, a few large sized six or eight oared carvel-built boats. Many applications were made to me for indispensable articles, the want of which precluded some of these people, in a manner, from employment, and from attending to their necessary occupations; but, being deficient in almost every thing, in consequence of our long cruise, we were able to supply but little. We furnished them, however, with a small boat, (the ship gig) some sails, powder, and shot, a few carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, and other articles (of all of which I have also the honor to transmit a list, received for by the Acting Agent of the settlement,) and which I trust will meet the approbation of the Department. Our arrival here has happened most opportunely for the emigrants daily expected from Norfolk.

It appears that their supply, or rations, of rice, has yet to be procured from the Kroo country; and, without this supply, they would, in a little time, be almost in a state of starvation; and the Government schooner, on which they are dependent to procure this article, could not proceed to sea for the want of sails, and some other necessary materials. This difficulty we have removed, and the vessel will be enabled, in good time, to procure the requisite supply. The importance of this settlement here is daily developing itself, in various ways, and is already felt as a refuge of security and hospitality, both to the oppressed natives and the shipwrecked mariner. Lately, a French oil ship was cast away to the South of Grand Bassa, where the crew, about twenty in number, were kindly received by the settlers at that place, and from which they safely travelled, uninterrupted, along the sea shore to Monrovia. Here the generous hospitality of the people of Liberia, (though with humble means, and at their own expense) prompted them to fit out a conveyance for the seam'n by the Government schr., in which they were carried to their own settlement of Goree, (which circumstance was the cause of the schooner having worn out her sails and being unable to proceed to sea, for the requisite supply of rice heretofore mentioned.) And on our arrival here, I found a French man-of-war barque, the commander of which had been despatched by the Governor of Goree, to express the thanks of his country to the people of Liberia, for the charitable services which they had rendered their country'm'n. Monrovia appears to be in a thriving condition, and bears an air of comfort and neatness in the dwellings quite surprising. Several stone warehouses and stone wharfs line the banks of the river; others are building, which, with several schooners loading and unloading or repairing, afford an aspect and an air of business common to a respectable white population. All seem to be employed; good order and morality prevailing throughout. But cultivators of the soil are mostly needed here. A few mechanics might do well; such as ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, sailmakers, and boat-builders, masons and house-carpenters, &c. They should all, however, be bound in articles of agreement, previously to coming out, to do something towards the clearing and cultivation of the soil, for the space of a few years. Some sailors are also needed.—

Cultivation has been very much neglected, and this circumstance has operated greatly to the disadvantage of the place. A species of emigrants arrive at times who are also very injurious to the prosperity and growth of the settlement.—Idle, they become paupers, and throw themselves on the charity of the industrious and frugal settler, who kindly gives relief, but who may, in time, also become a pauper, if this evil be not guarded against. Some of the settlers have mentioned this matter to me, and have requested that I would place the circumstance in a clear light on my return home, not only for the sake of humanity, but also to save the Colonization Society great and unnecessary expense.

They say "some of the emigrants who have been sent out to us, are soon, like the many paupers who have been sent out to the United States from Europe, objects for the poor house; but there is this difference between us and the people of the cities of the United States, we are not yet able to support more than our own families." Except in a few instances, this is too true. It appears, numbers of emigrants arrive unwilling to labor. Numbers, also, who would labor, during the half year period they are subsisted by the Society, are unable to do so on account of sickness, which all, more or less, have to suffer shortly after their arrival. And at the expiration of their six months' support, still sick, and thrown upon the charity of the community, they get dispirited, give up and die. Of this description of people, we may number those generally who have been recently emancipated.

There are, however, some creditable exceptions. From this, it would appear, that six months' provision is not sufficient for a settler, who comes without means. The country is fertile and productive of every variety of sustenance necessary to man, and no settler, *however poor*, with *industry* and *frugality*, after a year's support, need to be in want. An old settler, in comfortable circumstances, assured me, he had done all for himself by the sweat of his own brow; and that, too, under the disadvantage of having an axe in one hand to clear his land, and his gun in the other for self-protection, against the occasional attacks of the natives.

This difficulty, a new settler has not now to encounter; added to which, he has all the benefits resulting from a well-established town, composed of several hundred individuals.

The recaptured Africans, five miles distant, settled at New Georgia, are spoken of in the most commendable terms, as industrious, frugal, and thriving, and capable of taking care of themselves. Amongst the products of the country, or those which may be produced, either in the neighborhood of Montserado, or at a distance in the interior, may be enumerated the sugar cane, rice, cassada, corn, plantains, bananas and sweet potatoes, coffee, indigo, dyewoods, ivory, and gold dust; the three latter of which may be obtained by barter, on advantageous terms, from the native traders of the interior. This opens a wide field for settlements and speculations, and will, at no distant period, be of vast consequence to American commerce and industry. The settlement must move onwards, and, with all its disadvantages, it appears a miracle that it should be in such a state of advancement. Idlers and persons incapacitated for freedom, should not be sent here at present, if it be desirable to benefit the free colored population from the United States, and, through their means, to regenerate Africa; but that class of them should be sent who know how to appreciate the rights of man, and who will not make an improper use of the blessings of liberty, equality, and freedom of social intercourse. Such persons of color, here, *in the land of their ancestors*, find a home and a country, and *here only* do they find themselves "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." An intelligent old man, about 50 years of age, with whom I conversed, stated that he had been here about eighteen months, and was getting on cleverly for himself and family, "but that on no account would he return to the United States. It was true, he had not yet the luxuries nor the accommodations which he had been accustomed to in America, but the want of these were not to be brought into competition with his rights and privileges, as a man, in Liberia, for here only, in the consciousness of having no superior, did he feel himself a *man*, or had he ever known what it was to be truly happy."

The older residents of Monrovia, people of considerable experience and sound

judgment, speak flatteringly of the policy of making a settlement at the mouth of the Junk river, a distance of about thirty miles to the south. It would form a connecting link with the settlements of Little and Grand Bassa, about as much further to the southward. The country is represented as exceedingly well suited for settlements; and the natives are frequently giving invitations to the people of Montserado to come and settle among them. From their representations, it is, perhaps, the most eligible situation along the whole coast, and, in little time, a valuable trade might be established there. The trade of Montserado with the interior, for the last year, has fallen off considerably, in consequence of the war between the native tribes about two hundred and fifty miles distant.—They are all, however, in harmony with the settlers. Journeys are occasionally made amongst them, and an intelligent youth, about 19 years of age, son of one of the settlers, lately penetrated about two or three hundred miles into the interior. He represents the country, at about twenty-five miles from the sea, as rising into high and hilly land, with a very agreeable and pleasant temperature; the low flat land along the coast being covered with moderately sized trees and a thick underwood, difficult to penetrate, whilst that of the higher grounds abounds with large timber of various description, with scarcely a bush, and resembling, in some degree, beautiful cleared groves. He was treated with great kindness by all the chiefs and people throughout the whole course of his journey.

The settlers of Monrovia are desirous of having a person sent out to them as Chief Agent, as soon as may be practicable, the Chief Agent having left them lately for the United States. A person of some weight in years and sound discretion—not unlike Mr. SISLER, lately Consul at the Havanna—should be selected. Such a person, it is supposed, is greatly needed here, both for his administration of justice, economy, and direction of affairs. With him, some suitable practical person ought also to be sent, to superintend the clearing of the land, and to oversee the planters for a certain period, so as to ensure attention to a proper cultivation of the soil. The services of the late lamented Dr. RANDAL continue to draw forth from every settler the most grateful acknowledgments. It appears that his directive energies gave a new existence to the place, and no one could be more deplored.

The charitable societies of our country might do great good by educating some young men of color in the practice of physic and surgery for the different settlements on the coast—they are greatly needed. It is reported a number of vessels for Cuba, are now on this coast, near the Equator, employed in the odious traffic of the slave trade; a steamboat is highly necessary here, as a guarda costa, and to examine into this matter. Such a vessel would clear the rivers and the whole sea. But it is vain to expect this effect, in the employment of vessels with sails only. In these light wind latitudes, vessels are frequently becalmed for days; at other times they may go from one to two knots an hour, rarely more, and it is considered a good run to make forty miles a day. On the passage here, it took this fleet ship, under sky-sails, ten days to accomplish two hundred and forty miles. In a climate like this, the very incorrect charts, as well as the sailing directory of the coast, render its navigation somewhat harassing to all. We have, however, enjoyed excellent health, not a case of fever of any description occurring. Our opportunities thus far to make all our observations, have been particularly fortunate, not missing a single instance, even for the variation of the compass; and having laid out our track on the chart, from Gibraltar down, if copied, it may serve as a useful guide to others.

On our way hither from Madeira, we passed through the Canaries, visiting the Islands of Palma and Tenerife, and near the region of the Cape de Verds, and shall leave here to-day for the United States, touching on our way for water at Martinique. And in passing the neighborhood of the Cape de Verd Islands on the several tracks of vessels, whether for the coast of Africa or across the Equator, should any pirates be hovering about those quarters, I trust we shall give a good account of them. Very respectfully, Sir, &c., &c.

P. F. VOORHEES.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

(D.)

COLONIZATION SOCIETY LOAN.

Resolution of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, entered into February 20, 1834.

Resolved, That an effort be made to raise a loan of **FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS**, in shares of not less than one hundred dollars each; for which a Scrip shall be issued, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Treasurer, bearing six per cent. interest; the said stock to be paid out in twelve years; and for the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal thereof, a sinking fund of six thousand dollars a year, be, and the same is hereby appropriated and pledged out of the funds which shall be received by the Board in each year.

A true copy from the Journal of the Board:

R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

March 20, 1834.

(E.)

ACCOMMODATION OF EMIGRANTS.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted by the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, on the 20th February, 1834.

For the better accommodation of emigrants on their first arrival at Liberia, and in order to prevent the necessity of their immediately undertaking the erection of a dwelling-place, and the clearing of a piece of ground, before they have had time to look about them, and to make choice of a suitable location,

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent be instructed, as early as practicable, to have a number of lots of land laid off, in convenient and eligible situations, in the vicinity of each other, each containing five acres (more or less, as may seem best to the Agent,) and erect on each a comfortable cottage, of native structure, sufficient for the residence of a small family: that a sufficient portion of each lot be cleared and planted with the most useful vegetables; provided that the expense of laying off said lots, erecting such cottages, and preparing a portion of the ground, and planting the same, shall in no case exceed fifty dollars for each homestead. And if, after a residence of twelve months, the occupant of any such lot shall desire to make it his permanent residence, in order to entitle him to a fee simple right therein, he shall erect a similar cottage, and plant in like manner, a similar piece of ground in the vicinity, on such spot as may be designated by the Colonial Agent, for the accommodation of some other stranger emigrant. But if any such emigrant be desirous of removing from his cottage, and of possessing a larger quantity of land, for the purpose of farming, he shall be accommodated in the manner provided by the Board of Managers, in the following

Report on Public Lands, adopted by the Board of Managers, April 22, 1830.

"That hereafter, unless specially directed by the Board, land shall be allotted or sold to the emigrants to Liberia, in the following manner:—

"Every adult male emigrant shall on his arrival receive a building lot in one of the existing towns, or of such other towns as may be established by public authority, with five acres of plantation land as nearly adjacent as may be; if married, two for his wife and one for each of his children; no single family, however, to receive more than ten acres, and said family to reside thereon or the town lot.

"The same provision shall, at the discretion of the Colonial Agent, extend to adult female emigrants.

"That such Colonist have a right within five years to purchase at the rate of one dollar per acre, for ready money, a quantity of land not exceeding ten acres to be reserved, adjacent as may be to the quantity so allowed.

"That these provisions be applicable to the said towns and the district of country within three miles thereof.

"That in respect to the country beyond three miles from the towns:

"Each emigrant, as aforesaid, shall receive, if he prefer it, in lieu of the above donation, fifty acres of land for himself and family,—they residing thereon, with the right of purchasing, within five years thereafter, at the rate of twenty-five cents per acre, ready money, fifty adjacent acres.

"That the said allotments and lands sold be laid out, as well in respect to town lots as otherwise, under the direction of the Colonial Agent, in such way as not to interfere with existing rights, and so as to make the lots and farms as regular in form and compact as may be, reserving in the gratuitous allotments to emigrants, adjacent to each allotment, a quantity equal to that so allotted, when requisite to satisfy the rights of pre-emption.

"That beyond three miles from the said towns, sales of land be made for ready money as follows:—

"To any one Colonist, at the rate of twenty-five cents an acre, for any quantity of land not less than one hundred or more than two hundred acres. And at the same rate for any quantity of land, provided a settlement be made thereon by the permanent residence of one Colonist to every hundred acres: Provided, however, that in these cases the approbation of the Colonial Agent be requisite; and that in authorizing them he pay special regard to restraining the settlement within safe and prudent limits, reserving for the future benefit of the Colony, tracts containing mill seats, mines or other specially valuable properties, or selling them at a price proportionate to their value.

"That the proceeds of all sales of lands made, shall be for the benefit of the Colony; but shall be strictly accounted for, and applied by this Board.

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent be instructed to discourage, by all means in his power, the supply through the factories or otherwise, of the natives with fire arms, powder and shot.

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent be empowered to make a donation to any Colonist, or association of Colonists, not exceeding five hundred acres of land, on condition that the same be appropriated to the culture of sugar, cotton, or coffee."

Resolved also, That the Colonial Agent be directed to lay out, in some convenient and eligible situation for the purpose, from one to two hundred acres of good land, as a public farm, to be enclosed, sown and planted, from time to time, in such portions as circumstances may permit and render expedient, with the most useful grain and vegetables for the use of the Colonial Agency, and for the supply of such of the inhabitants as are not able, or have not yet had opportunities to provide for themselves; and where unemployed emigrants may also be engaged to labour, on such terms as may be deemed reasonable, until they can meet with more acceptable business: Provided that not more than five hundred dollars be expended in effecting this object, except authorized hereafter by the Board of Managers.

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent be instructed to use his endeavours to obtain a healthy territory for settlement on the high lands in the interior country, at a distance of thirty, forty, or fifty miles from the sea-coast; and, provided he succeed in this object, that he cause a road to be opened from Liberia to this proposed new settlement; provided the expense does not exceed five hundred dollars.

(F.)

ELLIOTT CRESSON'S COLLECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The following is an account of the collections for this Society, made gratuitously by ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq. in England, the whole of which has been received by the Treasurer of the Society, except an inconsiderable sum paid for printing and other incidental expenses:

Elliott Cresson, in account with the American Colonization Society.

DR.

		£.	s.	d.
To cash received of	James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers,	-	-	200 0 0
" "	Elizabeth Pike, of Cork,	-	-	100 0 0
" "	Ann H. Smith, of Olney,	-	-	100 0 0
" "	Two female friends in Ireland,	-	-	100 0 0
		£.	s.	d.
" "	Amount of Glasgow subscriptions,	100	0	0
" "	Amount of Perth subscriptions,	15	9	6
" "	Amount of Edinburg subscriptions, leaving a small balance in hands of the Treasurer,	115	9	6
" "	Thos. and Martha Richardson, Stamford Hill,	100	0	0
" "	Col. T. Peronet Thompson,	30	0	0
" "	S. R. Wiley & Co.	25	0	0
" "	— Lane, Esq. Frankfield, to send 2 negroes,	20	0	0
" "	W. Alen Hankey, Esq. London,	15	0	0
" "	Baron Gurney, do.	15	0	0
" "	Hannah Pease, Leeds,	11	0	0
" "	Wm. Parker, Sheffield,	10	10	0
" "	Anne Dale, Tottenham,	10	0	0
" "	Elizabeth Johnson, Ipswich,	10	0	0
" "	Miss Prince,	10	0	0
" "	Devereux Bowley, Esq. Cirencester,	10	10	0
" "	Christopher Bowley, Esq. do.	10	10	0
" "	Tho. Brown, Esq. do.	10	10	0
" "	Tho. Thornely, Esq. Liverpool,	10	0	0
" "	Samuel Mitchell, Esq. London,	10	0	0
" "	H. Birkbeck, Esq. Norwich,	10	0	0
" "	J. J. Gurney, Esq.	10	0	0
" "	Jane Gurney,	7	10	0
" "	Thos. Bignold, Jr.	7	10	0
" "	M. C. Geldart, and family,	7	10	0
" "	Jas. Boardman, Esq.	3	16	9
" "	Coll. at Friends' meeting,	3	13	3
" "	Small sums,	7	10	0
" "	Rev. Francis Bevan, near Norwich,	5	0	0
" "	Robt. Bevan, Esq. Bury St. Edmonds,	7	10	0
" "	R. K. Pace and M. High, do	7	10	0
" "	(To pay Elizabeth Johnson's passage.)			
" "	Dr. Smith,	7	10	0
" "	Small sums,	14	0	0
" "	Henry Bromfield, Esq. Cheltenham,	10	0	0
" "	Wm. Ha:land, Esq. Durham,	8	0	0
" "	Dr. Fenwick, do.	8	0	0
" "	Rev. E. Higginson, Hull,	8	0	0
" "	Repaid do for pamphlets,	1	17	6
		£.	s.	d.
		6	2	6

£. s. d.

To cash received from Tho. Walker and friends, Stockton, for the settlement of a slave, being a Methodist preacher, and wife,

“	“	Wm. Massey, Esq. Spalding,	16 0 0
“	“	Dr. Hodgkin, for settlement of Dr. L G. Wells,	7 10 0
“	“	Benjamin Hawes, Esq. M. P. London,	7 10 0
“	“	J. J. Briscoe, Esq. M. P. do.	7 10 0
“	“	Russell Scott, Esq.	7 10 0
“	“	Frances Wright, Bristol,	7 10 0
“	“	Dundee subn. and colln. per A. Low, Esq.	19 2 6
“	“	Spalding colln. per Catherine Massey,	10 10 0
“	“	Long Sutton and Gedney colln. per Jonathan Hutchinson,	8 12 0
“	“	Wisbeach colln. per A. Peckover,	7 10 0
“	“	Peckham ladies, per Catherine Woods,	7 10 0
“	“	Montrose colln. per Provost Paton,	7 17 0

To cash from Sarah Starbuck, Carlisle, collected by her, viz.

“	“	Thos. Graham, Esq. Edward Castle,	2 0 0
“	“	Mrs. Starbuck,	1 0 0
“	“	Mrs. Joseph Fisher,	1 0 0
“	“	The Misses Ferguson,	1 0 0
“	“	Mrs. Sutton,	1 0 0
“	“	The Misses Lock,	2 0 0
“	“	Mrs. Ferguson, Harker Lodge,	1 0 0
“	“	Mrs. Mounsey,	1 0 0
“	“	The Misses Mounsey,	1 0 0
“	“	Miss Ferguson, Abbey do.	10
“	“	Peter Dixon and sons,	3 0 0
“	“	Mrs. Sowerby,	5
“	“	Mrs. Parker,	1 0 0
“	“	Miss Starbuck (annual),	5 — 16 0 0
“	“	Collected by Jonathan Hall, Whitby,	5 15 0
“	“	H. Sandwith, M. D. Bridlington,	4 15 0
“	“	At Beverley, per A. Atkinson, Esq.	5 6 6
“	“	Nottingham, per F. Hart, Esq.	5 12 0
“	“	At Tadcaster, by Mrs. Fletcher,	5 10 0
“	“	By Rev. E. Clarke, Truro, to settle Rev. R. Moss,	7 10 0
“	“	By Th. Bell, Milport, to settle Rev. B. Colbert,	7 10 0
“	“	From Mrs. Fletcher, Bruce Grove,	5 0 0
“	“	W. Evans, Esq. M. P. London,	5 0 0
“	“	Ann Wilkins, Cirencester,	5 0 0
“	“	Rev. Dr. Wall, F. T. C. Dublin,	5 0 0
“	“	John Williams, Jr. Truro,	5 0 0
“	“	Ann Everard, Spalding,	5 0 0
“	“	James Meek, Esq. York,	5 0 0
“	“	Sarah Brackenbury, Lincolnshire,	5 0 0
“	“	“O.” Dublin,	4 0 0
“	“	Amount at Derby meeting,	4 0 4
“	“	Deduct expenses paid,	4 0 0 — 4
“	“	“Anonymous,” per S. Woods, Jr.	3 0 0
“	“	Mrs. Holworthy, Huntingdon,	3 0 0
“	“	Mrs. Want, do.	1 0 0
“	“	Miss Holworthy do.	1 0 0
“	“	Miss Todby, do.	1 0 0 — 3 0 0
“	“	Wm. Grey, Esq. York,	2 0 0
“	“	Thos. Fox, Esq. Ipswich,	2 0 0
“	“	Mrs. Addison, Cheltenham,	2 0 0
“	“	Major Bean, do.	2 0 0
“	“	Charles Finch, Esq. Cambridge,	2 2 0
“	“	Joseph Cash, Esq. Coventry,	2 0 0

			£. s. d
To cash received from Rev. Wm. S. Gilly, Durham,	-	-	2 0 0
" " Ann Richardson,	-	-	1 0 0
" " Rev. Dr. Gilby, Bridlington,	1	0	0
T. Graine, do.	-	1	0
Miss Creykes, do.	-	1	0
H. Smith, Esq. do.	-	1	0
H. Sandwith, M. D. do.	1	0	0
" " John Ford, Esq. York,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From Col. Shipperson, Durham,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From Mrs. Haugh, Doncaster,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From S. Hickson, Esq. do.	-	-	1 0 0
" " From J. Wimberley, Esq. do.	-	-	1 0 0
" " From R. Ramsden, Esq. Carlton, near do.	-	1	1 0
" " From James Montgomery, Esq. Sheffield,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From C. Pytelus, Ipswich,	-	-	1 1 0
" " From a friend in Ireland, per R. D. A.	-	-	1 0 0
" " From Rev. T. Brodhurst, Bath,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From H. R. Allenby, Esq. Louth,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From W. Shields, Esq. Durham,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From T. C. Maynard, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
" " From C. Fielding,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From C. Ebden, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
" " From "P." do.	-	-	0 10 0
" " From Rob. Spence, Esq. N. Shields,	1	0	0
From Wm. Richardson, Esq. do.	-	10	
From Dr. Bramwell, do.	-	10	
From John Owen, Esq. do.	10	-	2 10 0
" " From a friend of Africa, per Record,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From J. Cort, Esq. Leicester,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From "D. M. L." per J. Miller,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From Cash, per Joseph Cash, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
" " From Mary Harford, Ipswich,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From Rev. J. Eyre, Beverley,	-	-	0 11 0
" " From George Cookman, Esq. Hull,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From Miss Fludyer, London,	-	-	0 10 0
" " From J. Wilson, Islington,	-	-	0 10 0
" " From Miss Larkin, per P. Coar,	-	-	0 10 0
" " From Rev. J. Clapp, Cirencester,	-	-	1 1 0
" " From Mrs. Roberts, Newcastle,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From Mrs. and Miss Stovin, Chesterfield,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From Rev. F. Blood, Dublin,	-	-	1 0 0
" " From Sir Arthur Brook,	-	-	5 0 0
" " From N. Hartland, Esq. Evesham,	3	0	0
From R. C. and Ann Burlingham, do.	3	0	0
From J. Gregory, do.	-	1	0
From W. Southall, do.	-	1	0
From S. Dixon,	-	1	0
From A. & E. Masters,	-	0	15 0
From L. Marshall,	-	0	10 0
			10 5 0

To cash received from Rev. Geo. B. Kidd, Scarborough, viz.

Wm. D. Thornton, Esq.	-	10	10	0
James Tindall,	-	-	5	0
To constitute Rev. G. B. Kidd and				
Rev. B. Evans life subscribers,	16	3	0	31 13 0
" " From Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, from "M. H. A."	-	-	10	0
" " per Thos. Pickslay, amount of Lincoln sub-				
scriptions, (no particulars given)	-	-	14	8
" " Bructon Gibbins Esq. Birmingham,	-	-	5	0
" " T. B. Buxton, Esq. near do.	-	-	1	1
" " B. Brantford, Florden, near Norwich,	-	-	1	0

	£. s. d.
To cash received from Wm. Geary, Norwich,	1 0 0
“ “ A. Blackie, Esq. Aberdeen, amount of collections and subscriptions paid to him as Tr.	18 12 3
	<u>£1450 17 7</u>
In addition to the above, E. C. has paid to Ladies' Association of Philadelphia, Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society,	
Hon. Mrs. Vansittart's donation of	21 0 0
Hannah Menzell's do.	10 0 0
And to Washington Davis, this sum sent by Wm. Felkin, Esq. of Nottingham,	31 0 0
E. C. also holds Lord Bexley's subscription in aid of building an Episcopcal Church in Liberia,	4 10 0
And from R. Bevan, Esq. for use of Dr. McDowall,	50 0 0
Independently of the above, the Pennsylvania Branch received (and all items of which have been long since acknowledged by the A. C. S.) from R. Barclay, late of Bury Hill,	10 0 0
Subscriptions received through kind exertions of R. D. Alexander of Ipswich,	100 0 0
Less expenses incurred by him,	605 1 6
	<u>11 16 2</u>
R. D. A.'s own subscription, per E. Cresson,	593 5 4
	6 15 0
	<u>600 0 4</u>
<i>Grand total,</i>	<u>£2246 7 11</u>

Some subscriptions have not yet been received from distant parts of England, and some persons have declined paying theirs.

CR.

	£. s. d.
By cash remitted through A. & G. Ralston,	500 0 0
By do do do do	400 0 0
By do do by James Mitchell, Esq.	115 9 6
By balance paid Rev. R. R. Gurley,	435 8 1
	<u>£1450 17 7</u>

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